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EUROPE.

Our Relations with England—The Alabama Claims—Two Despatches from Lord Stanley in Reply to Mr. Seward—What England Will and Will Not Consent to Do.

The Alabama Question.

The London papers of December 4 publish the following despatch from Lord Stanley in answer to another from Mr. Seward, concerning the Alabama claims:—

"LORD STANLEY TO MR. FORD.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1867.—Sir:—In my despatch to Sir. F. Bruce of the 10th of September I confined myself to a mere statement of the substance of a despatch from Mr. Seward which Mr. Adams had communicated to me in reply to my despatch of the 24th of May, respecting the claims arising on either side out of the events of the late civil war in the United States.

"Her Majesty's Government having since the date of my despatch fully considered the terms of Mr. Seward's despatch, I will no longer delay acquainting you, for communication to that Minister, with the impression it has made upon them.

"Her Majesty's Government observe that the President of the United States considers the terms used in my despatch with reference to the so-called Alabama claims to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently precise to include all the claims of American citizens for depradations upon their commerce during the late Rebellion, which have been the subject of complaint upon the part of the Government of the United States: those terms being, to quote the precise words of my despatch of the 24th of May, applicable to this class of claims, and which, in substance, repeats those used by me in my despatch of the 9th of March, that the question on which Great Britain was ready to go to arbitration was, 'whether, in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government, and by those who acted upon its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens.'

"In the same and in the previous despatches it will be found that, while agreeing to this limited reference as regards the so-called Alabama claims, I have repeatedly stated that her Majesty's Government could not consent to refer to a foreign power to determine whether the policy of her Majesty's Government in recognizing the Confederate States as belligerents was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the negotiation took place. In referring, however, to the terms of my despatch of the 24th of May, Mr. Seward goes on to say that, in the view taken by the United States Government, that Government would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government, its officers, agents, and subjects towards the United States in regard to the Rebellion and the Rebels as they occurred during that Rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of; just as in the case of the general claims alluded to by me, the actual proceedings and relations of her Majesty's Government, its officers, agents, and subjects, in regard to the United States, in regard to the Rebellion and the Rebels, are necessarily connected with the transactions out of which those general claims arise.

"The language thus used by Mr. Seward appears to her Majesty's Government to be open to the construction that it is the desire of the United States Government that any tribunal to be agreed upon in dealing with the so-called Alabama claims or with the 'general claims' might enter into the question, whether the act of policy of her Majesty's Government in recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the recognition was made—a construction which, after the distinct and repeated avowal of her Majesty's Government, can hardly suppose that it was intended by Mr. Seward that the passage in his despatch should bear.

"But to prevent any misapprehension on this subject, her Majesty's Government think it necessary distinctly to say, both as regards the so-called Alabama claims brought forward by the citizens of the United States, and as regards the general claims, that they cannot depart, directly or indirectly, from their refusal to refer to a foreign power to determine whether the policy of recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the negotiation was made.'

"As regards the so-called Alabama claims, the only point which her Majesty's Government can consent to refer to the decision of an arbiter is the question of a moral responsibility of her Majesty's Government, on the assumption that an actual state of war existed between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States; and on that assumption it would be for the arbiter to determine whether there had been any such failure on the part of the British Government as a neutral in the observance, legally or morally, or any duties or relations towards the Government of the United States as could be deemed to involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good losses of American citizens caused by the Alabama and other vessels of the same class.

"As regards the general claims, the question of moral responsibility on the part of her Majesty's Government does not and cannot come into dispute at all.

"Mr. Seward rightly supposes that her Majesty's Government contemplates two tribunals for the adjudication, one of the Alabama claims, the other of the general claims—the one being, in the first instance, at all events, the tribunal of an arbiter, who would be called upon to pronounce on the principles of the moral responsibility of the British Government, and on the nature of whose decision would depend the question of the appointment of a mixed commission for the examination in detail of the several claims of citizens of the United States to which that decision applied—namely, those arising out of the depredations of the Alabama and other similar vessels, and the adjudication of the sums payable in each case; the other, in its commencement and to its close, a purely mixed commission for the examination of the general claims of the subjects and citizens of both countries arising out of the war, and the adjudication of the sums payable by either country in each case.

"The distinction between the two classes of claims is clear. The one may never come before a mixed commission, and therefore may not require the assistance of an arbiter to decide differences of detail arising between the commissioners—the other, though originally brought before a mixed commission, may possibly require the intervention of an arbiter in case of a difference of opinion among the members of the commission which could not be otherwise reconciled, and for which case provision would be made in the ordinary way in the convention for the settlement of the mixed claims by the insertion of articles in regard to the selection of an arbiter.

"The functions of such an arbiter, as well as an arbiter for a like purpose in the other mixed commission, for which provision would have to be made to meet the contingency of the so-called Alabama claims coming eventually under the cognizance of a mixed commission, would have nothing in common with the functions of the arbiter to whom the question of principle involved in the last mentioned class of claims would be referred.

"Her Majesty's Government cannot but apprehend that, if Mr. Seward really requires unrestricted arbitration as applicable to both classes of claims, and that the tribunals in both classes of cases should proceed upon the same principles, and be clothed with the same powers, he has not fully considered the wide and inevitable distinction which exists between the classes; and, in directing you to submit to the consideration of Mr. Seward the explanations and observations contained in this despatch, I have to instruct you to express the earnest hope of her Majesty's Government that the Government of the United States will, on further reflection, accept without hesitation the proposal made in my despatches to Sir F. Bruce of the 9th of March and of the 24th of May, both of this year—namely 'limited reference to arbitration in regard to the so-called Alabama claims,' and 'adjudication by means of a mixed commission of general claims.'

"You will furnish Mr. Seward with a copy of this despatch. I am, etc., STANLEY."

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON DAILY NEWS.

The London Daily *News* remarks that the difficulty raised so gratuitously by Mr. Seward, on Lord Stanley's accession to office, still obstructs a settlement. Lord Stanley cannot accept the proposition to refer to any tribunal the policy of Her Majesty's Government, in recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power. In any reference of the Alabama claims to arbitration, it must be assumed that an actual state of war existed between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States. That point being conceded, it would be for the arbiter to determine whether there had been any such failure on the part of the British Government in its duties as a neutral, as could be deemed to involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good losses of American citizens caused by the Alabama and other vessels of the same class. This is the purport of Lord Stanley's despatch.

The Daily *News* expresses a hope that the question between the two countries may be settled before the Democrats—the bitter enemies of England—come into office at Washington.

The Great Cyclone in Bengal

A Calcutta telegram of November 9 says:—On the night of Friday, the 1st instant, a cyclone raged in Bengal, extending, according to present information, from the Bay northward to Serazum, westward to Midnapore and Burdwan, eastward to Burnsaul and Dacca.

The rice crops throughout the track visited by the cyclone are greatly injured. In many places it is estimated that not one-fourth will be saved. Many buildings have been destroyed, as also boats on the inland rivers laden with jute and grain. Large quantities of the growing jute have also been destroyed. Great damage has been done at Port Canning.

A storm-wave nearly six feet high carried away a portion of the river bank jetties; the railway is much injured and the station destroyed.

At Calcutta the cyclone lasted nearly eight hours. It is estimated that it has done more damage to the city than the great cyclone of October, 1864. In the city suburbs more than 1000 lives have been ascertained to have been lost, and 430,000 native huts destroyed.

Tugs and other vessels have been wrecked at Saugor. Several vessels are missing, and numerous ships are returning disabled. More than six hundred native boats have been destroyed. The steam transport Euphrates has put in at Calcutta to refit, greatly injured.

At Birdwan, much distress has been occasioned among the native population. The telegraph line along the Ganges has been thrown down. In Bengal, great distress is reported. The Bengal Government is actively engaged in taking measures for the relief of the sufferers; the Board of Revenue is co-operating with it. The Famine Relief Committee are collecting funds.

The Commerce of Denmark.

COPENHAGEN A GAINER BY THE LATE WAR.

Some interesting facts are furnished in a report by the British Vice-Consul at Copenhagen, on the trade and navigation of Copenhagen for the year 1866. He says:—

"The number of ships of all nations that entered that port from foreign ports during the year 1866 was 4802, carrying 150,397 commercial lasts of merchandise. On the other hand, 4718 ships, with 37,873 commercial lasts of cargo, left Copenhagen for foreign parts during the same period. Nearly 10,000 sailing ships of a collective tonnage of upwards of 114,000 commercial lasts, cleared in and out of this port during the year, engaged in the inland trade. Steamers to the number of 2200, with about 40,000 commercial lasts of merchandise, also cleared in and out, likewise engaged in the inland trade.

"The Danish merchant marine, in 1866, consisted of 3649 ships, of a burden of 80,139 commercial lasts. The trade between Great Britain and Copenhagen is larger than that of any other. The number of English vessels that entered the port of Copenhagen during the year 1866 was 709, of a tonnage of 145,000, of which the greatest number arrived direct from Great Britain. On the other hand, 142 ships, of 25,000 tons, cleared from Copenhagen. Their cargoes consisted of coals, sugar, and general cargoes. The provision trade with Great Britain was formerly almost entirely monopolized by the Altona and Hamburg houses, but since the war it appears to have become localized in Copenhagen.

"Since the severance of the Duchies from Denmark, and the interruption of the intimate commercial relations existing between the latter and the great German marts of Altona and Hamburg, the tendency of the Danish commerce in general has been to centre in Copenhagen, which is now the only place in the kingdom offering those facilities, both local and financial, so necessary to the healthy development of industrial enterprise. In these respects, therefore, Copenhagen has been a decided gainer by the late war, and is rapidly increasing in importance as a commercial emporium."

Oxford, the Potboy.

After twenty-seven years of confinement in a criminal lunatic asylum, during which his conduct has been exemplary, and no traces have appeared of mental aberration, Oxford, the potboy, who shot at her Majesty in St. James' Park, has been liberated. During this time many appeals have been made in his behalf by influential persons who have had the opportunity of watching his demeanor and gauging his character. His own story has always been, and was consistently from the first, that the pistol which he fired was not loaded. It will be remembered that no bullet was ever found. He attributes the criminal act which he has expiated by long immurement, and which, under a less merciful Government, must have cost him his life, to inordinate vanity, fostered by a variety of trivial circumstances in his domestic life and training on which we need not dwell, and which led to a senseless desire to attain notoriety by some means, and this foolish and criminal impulse led to his lamentable crime. He has occupied his time in a certain amount of self-education, of which the means have been granted to him at Broadmoor and in the asylum in which he was formerly confined, and has become a tolerable linguist. He has also taught himself and practised "graining," which he does sufficiently well to earn a living. He has been mercifully released, but has been very properly prohibited from remaining in or visiting England. Whether directly insane at the time of his offense, or led by a miserable love of notoriety, it is very right that the person of the Sovereign should be protected from the vanity of a man who, at however distant a period, could commit the cowardly outrage of which he was the perpetrator.—*British Medical Journal.*

How Lord Rosse's Great Telescope was Made.

The London *Guardian*, speaking of the great telescope of the late Lord Rosse, tells how it was made:—

"Lord Rosse's speculum is six feet in diameter, and its focal distance—that is to say, the distance of the point at which the reflected image is formed—is fifty-three feet. This necessitates a wooden tube of rather more than that length, and at least seven feet in diameter. Let the reader figure the difficulty of suspending such a tube, heavily weighted at one extremity with four tons of metal cast into the shape of a mirror, provided at the upper end with the movable galleries for the observers, and the whole capable of smooth though limited motion, and he will have some notion of the easiest part of the problem which Lord Rosse had to solve. For by far the most difficult part was the casting and polishing of the mirror itself. These four tons of tin and copper, mingled in definite proportions, had to be cast into the shape of an exact paraboloid, and the whole surface raised afterwards to a faultless polish. Three huge iron crucibles, in three separate furnaces, held these vast masses of fusing metal, which, after three hours' exposure to the heat, were lifted out by huge cranes, and poured into the carefully-prepared mould.

"The spectacle of that casting must have been a sight fit only to be described in the 'Song of the Bell.' It took place at night. 'Above'—we quote from Mr. Weld's picturesque description in his 'Vacations in Ireland'—'the sky crowded with stars seemed to look down auspiciously on the work; below the furnaces poured out huge columns of nearly mono chromatic yellow flames, and the ignited crucibles, during their passage through the air, were fountains of red light, producing on the towers of the castle such accidents of color and shade as might almost transport fancy to the realms of enchantment.' And when the crucibles discharged their seething contents, 'for several minutes the metal rolled in heavy waves like those of heating quicksilver, and broke in a sort of fire on the sides of the mould.'

'This, however, was only the first process. For sixteen weeks the moulded metal was left in the annealing oven, and when it was withdrawn it had still to undergo the delicate and hazardous operations of grinding and polishing. These were successfully effected by a small steam-engine, imitating, with the utmost nicety, the light touch of the human hand—the only instrument which had hitherto been thought capable of this work. Not even yet, however, had the speculum passed all its dangers. The construction of the framework, which was to support it, was a problem of no small difficulty. The slightest strain or flexure is sufficient to distort the image of a star. It was necessary to support the speculum by a pressure which should tell with exact equality on every portion of its surface. A most ingenious contrivance of a system of triangles, carrying at their angles eighty-one brass balls capable of revolving freely, supplies this want. On these balls the speculum reposes, with an absolute uniformity of pressure, through the changes of direction communicated to it by the universal joint by which the whole vast apparatus is connected with its foundation in the earth.

"This is a brief sketch of the many difficulties which had to be overcome and the many problems which had to be solved in the construction of this great telescope. We have enumerated them in order that due meed of fame may be assigned to the genius, perseverance, industry, and munificence which triumphed over all. All this was done by Lord Rosse himself. The powerful and delicate machinery required for all these nice and difficult operations was conceived and matured in his brain. The workmen who executed it were trained by his care and worked under his own eye. The whole vast expanse was defrayed from his own resources."

ANOTHER TENEMENT HOUSE HORROR IN NEW YORK.

A Woman, Five Girls, and a Boy Smothered to Death—Five Other Persons in the Hospital—Supposed Incendiarism.

From the New York Papers of to-day.

Great disasters are, if not a consequence, a concomitant of modern civilization; but as everything is noticeable only by comparison, a succession of astounding events has so prepared us against surprise that matters of great import frequently pass our observation unnoticed and unthought of.

Occasionally, however, something happens so sudden in its nature and fearful in its effects that the most callous imagination is appalled, and the most backneyed mind arrested in contemplation. Of such a nature was a disaster in Second avenue yesterday morning. In a tenement house not differing from the ordinary plan of buildings of that character, the various families occupying apartments there retired at the usual hour, in the full vigor and strength of health, many of them to wake no more. No doubt, fatigued from the recreation they had indulged in the previous day, and looking forward to a week of toil, slumber visited them without much wooing, and dulled their senses to all outward perception.

The never-ceasing current of departing time rolled its increasing moments into hours, and midnight found the occupants of this dwelling wrapped in peaceful slumbers. Some three or four young ladies, boarders, who had in the true spirit of feminine coquetry adorned their persons in the expectation of seeing, probably, a preferred friend, exhibited even in their unconsciousness signs of the taste which had been exercised in their toilette. One o'clock struck, but awaked no echo in the ears of those who slept here; two o'clock passed, but had not long registered its testimony of departing time upon the silence of the night, before a cry rang out sharp and clear in the early morning air, "Fire! Fire!" "Fire! fire!" was repeated inside in smothering accents, and forms were seen at the windows in frantic gesticulation, and fearful efforts visible on the part of the inmates to escape from what seemed inevitable doom. No flame was to be seen, no spark, no sign of fire, but pouring from every chink and crevice and loophole dense volumes of smoke broke forth thick and menacing, giving harrowing testimony to arriving witnesses of what was being endured inside. In this house, and from suffocation, thus caused perished Mrs. O'Meara, aged fifty; Eliza, aged nineteen; Mary Jane, aged sixteen, and Catharine, aged thirteen, her daughters; Ellen Murphy, aged seventeen; Mary, aged fourteen; and Thomas, aged ten. Besides these Cornelius O'Meara and Rosanna Murphy are now in hospital in a very critical condition.

No. 596 Second avenue, the scene of this calamity, was occupied as follows:—Basement and first floor, bakery and residence of Maximillian Miller and wife. Second floor rear (front being unoccupied), Jacob Campbell and wife, with two boarders, Emma Eldridge and Alice Davis. Third floor front, John O'Meara and wife, three daughters, and one son; rear, Mr. Thos. Kelly, wife, and two children. Fourth floor front, Lawrence Cunningham, wife, and four children; rear, Patrick Murphy, wife, four children, and Ellen Duffy, a boarder.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

As near as can be ascertained the fire broke out very soon after 2 o'clock in the morning, when all the inmates of the upper portion of the house were wrapt in profound slumber. At that time the attention of the police was attracted to the vicinity by piercing shrieks, and by cries of "Fire" and "Murder." The alarm was sounded, and a number of the Twenty-first precinct force hastened to the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-third street. For some moments they were unable to ascertain the precise locality of the fire, the strong northwest wind which was prevailing at the time keeping the smoke from issuing into the street. At length the frightened faces and agonized voices of persons in the house directed them to the fated No. 596.

Bursting in the hall door, an effort was made to extricate the endangered tenants; but the stifling smoke rendered all attempts at entrance futile until the fire engines had succeeded in subduing the flames in the basement. During this interval the occupants of the back room behind the store, as well as several of the tenants up stairs, succeeded in making their way to the street. A portion of the police force mounted to the roof of the adjoining building, and by means of ropes extricated the family in the front room of the top floor by bodily hoisting each person to the roof through the windows. How far the loss of life might have been lessened had it not been for an unfortunate accident at this time, is a matter of surmise. One of the occupants of the upper story procured the ladder leading to the skylight, and placed it in position for an exit upon the roof. He had ascended only a few steps when it broke in pieces beneath his weight and precipitated him to the floor. A subsequent examination of the ladder showed that it was a most frail affair.

The wood forming the sides had been cut bias to the grain, and it is a wonder that it had not heretofore proved its weakness. As it was, the weight of the ascending man had snapped it across in two places. It did not break. The wood split, owing to the grain being at an acute angle to the length. An investigation of the basement showed the woodwork charred to such an extent that one of the girders had broken and fallen aslant to the floor. The fire, however, was entirely confined to this portion of the building. It did not even make its way above the ground-floor, except in the vicinity of the staircase, where it burned up the surrounding woodwork. In the front of the basement was the oven of the bakery and in the rear was boarded off a small apartment used by the journeyman of the bakery as a bedroom. A dead light opened out into the yard, and a narrow stone stairway at the front, covered with a wooden door, led into the street.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREMISES.

The scene of the fearful tragedy is a four-story brick tenement house of what is known as the second or third class. The ground floor is a store, with sitting-room in the rear. The upper three stories are contrived for tenement occupancy. In the front, on each floor, is a little parlor, embracing two of the windows, with a kitchen taking in the third, and two dark bedrooms in the middle of the house, occupying the space between the wall and the hallway, both opening into the parlor. The width of the house enabled this very comfortable division of the space. The house is twenty-five feet wide by forty-five in depth. The rear apartments are contrived as counterparts of those in front, and each comprise sitting-room, kitchen, and two bed-rooms. The house is substantially built, and is unobjectionable on this score.

THE SCENE INSIDE.

As the visitor mounted the dingy stairway he had fearful evidence of the destructive nature of the death-dealing heat and smoke that had ascended from the burning basement. The yellow or greenish paint on the walls was shrivelled and scorched, while in many places its color had been blistered to a different hue. How so much heat could accompany the all-penetrating smoke is one of the most remarkable if not mysterious features of the disaster. The interior of the house, from what was apparent to the spectater, must have been as hot as the furnace of a foundry. In the front room, on the third story, evidences were plainly visible of the unexpected calamity which had so suddenly visited its inmates. The apartment was the comfortable home of a working man and his family, who had retired calmly to repose.

A little boy's sled was in the corner, while a jaunty jockey hat, with a red flower, and the coil and comb of a chignon, laid aside from a female toilet, told how unlooked-for at the time of retiring was the terrible visitor death. Even the morning's meal, ready for cooking, was set apart on a tray. The fearful fright and confusion which ensued when the danger was discovered was too truly portrayed in the scattered garments and general disorder of the room. Into this *cul de sac*, when the alarmed inmates opened the door, rushed the death-laden sirocco of smoke, stifling in an instant those who inhaled it, and blistering and discoloring the paint on the woodwork, and even the varnish on the furniture. Everything was impregnated with its pungent, creosote-like odor, and the smell haunted the nostrils of the visitor long after he emerged into the open air.

FINDING THE BODIES.

Immediately upon the arrival of the police and firemen an effort was made to give succor to the unfortunate people who it was known were inside of the building. Captain Allaire, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who was early on the ground, and Deputy Engineer W. W. Rhodes, essayed to mount the stairs, but were forced back by the volume of smoke which filled the entire passage way. After much persistence, however, they finally succeeded, and, having reached the third floor, a sad spectacle was presented to their view. The three girls, Eliza, Mary Jane, and Catharine O'Meara, were on the floor in the last agonies of dissolution, their mother being quite dead, while their father, Cornelius, was struggling with the most fearful muscular effort against suffocation. In this connection a very touching circumstance was observable.

The girls were, of course, in their night clothing, but one of them still bore in the arrangement of her hair evidence of the feminine instinct, which had probably on the previous day induced her to "frizz" or curl it, or otherwise dress it in anticipation of a visit from some admirer, in no expectation of its being her last toilet. Having removed those bodies, and sent them to the hospital, in hopeful desire that some sparks of life might remain, the police and firemen penetrated to the fourth floor, where, in the back room, they found three more dead, Ellen, Mary, and Thomas Murphy. The mother of these (Mrs. Rosanna Murphy) was removed in an insensible condition, being almost suffocated, and is still in an extremely critical state, while their father, Patrick Murphy, having escaped from the building by jumping from the window, was likewise seriously injured.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SURVIVORS.

The circumstances under which some of the inmates of the building escaped are truly remarkable. Patrick Murphy, who occupied the fourth floor rear, out of the simple instinct of self-preservation, jumped from the window, but has no recollection of the manner of his exit. The Cunningham family—the parents and four children—who occupied the fourth floor front, were rescued by Officers Corgan, Slatterly, and Carroll, who, passing a rope to them, hauled them through one of the windows on to the roof. Officer Clarkson was instrumental in rescuing the girl Ellen Duffy. The third floor rear was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and two children. Mrs. Kelly was rather seriously injured by jumping out of the window. The others escaped uninjured.

A FORTUNATE ACROBAT.

But by far the most remarkable escape was that of Jeremiah Murphy, aged thirteen years, whose acrobatic display in endeavoring to insure his own safety was worthy of a professional. Finding his retreat cut off by the door, and being entirely opposed to perishing from suffocation, this little fellow, with a courage most admirable, swung himself out of the window, and catching hold of the gutter running along the edge of the roof above, by sheer exercise of muscle or will drew himself up to a place of safety.

THE CONDITION OF THE SURVIVORS.

Apart from the spectacle of the seven corpses, which formed such a sad attraction at the Morgue, nothing has more calculated to give an impression of the intense horror of this disaster than a visit to the bedsides of the various injured parties in the hospital. Numbers of the philanthropic of both sexes performed this work of mercy yesterday, while the friends and relatives of the hurt hunted the wards and passages in uncontrollable anxiety respecting their condition. In ward No. 28 Julia Kelly and Honora Murphy hovered on the confines of that unknown world from which no messenger returneth, so afflicted that but little aid to determine their status could be gained even from the best medical skill. Mrs. Kelly showed most signs of improvement in her condition, being, although much reduced and seemingly very weak, in an encouraging state of convalescence.

Her companion in misfortune was, however, in a most critical state, and exhibited but scant signs of possible recovery. In ward No. 7 Cornelius O'Meara struggled in almost death-throes. It was painful to watch the agony of a man struck down in his strength, gasping for breath, panting and writhing with convulsive energy to overcome the influence that had prostrated him. It is extremely doubtful whether he survives or not. The others injured, Patrick Murphy and Mary Ann Gorry, are doing well, and are in a fair way of recovery.

THE ARRESTED PARTY.

The baker, Maximilian Miller, in whose premises the fire originated, was seen, it is alleged, on the street, fully dressed, about the time of the first alarm. The appearance of the fire and other circumstances induced the Fire Marshal to cause his arrest, and he was apprehended by Captain Allaire and lodged in the station-house. His wife, who rushed out into the street in time to escape the dangers of the smoke, was also arrested, but was subsequently discharged by the Coroner. Miller, however, is still held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. Mrs. Miller, who speaks English imperfectly, says she was awakened by the smoke, and called out to her husband several times, but received no answer, and rushed out into the street.

Miller bought out the previous proprietor in September last, and has since carried on the business, with the aid of a journeyman, until last Saturday, when he latter left his situation. The bakehouse was not in operation on the morning of the fire, which fact heightens the mystery of its origin. Miller was married about four months ago, and, as stated above, entered into business in September. On being taken to the Station House he was searched, when two silver watches, about a hundred dollars in greenbacks, some letters, and a memorandum-book were found upon his person.

By direction of the Fire Marshal he was prevented from communicating with anybody, so that the public are for the present deprived of his statement of what he may know concerning the origin of the fire. He had an insurance of $1500 upon his stock and furniture in the Baltic Insurance Company, and his loss will amount to about $200. The building is owned by Charles Hoffman, and is insured for $4000 in the Eagle Insurance Company. It is damaged to the extent of about $500. The loss to the tenants by damage to furniture will not exceed $300.

Whether the fire was the work of an incendiary remains a matter for the investigation of the Fire Marshal.

Railroad Repaired.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—The repairs on the railroad bridge over the Sandusky river, at Fremont, will be completed this forenoon. The train leaving here and Toledo this afternoon will go through without interruption.

—A street railroad is talked of in Lafayette, Indiana.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Case of Commodore Meade—The Whisky Convention Rumors—General Grant and the Clerks, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

The Clerical Advance of Salary.

The subject of the 20 per cent. additional compensation to the clerks in the Departments, and its partial defeat yesterday, in the House, excites a great deal of discussion to-day in all circles, for not only the clerks, but many of their creditors, are deeply interested. Many of the clerks bitterly denounce General Grant for withdrawing his letter of recommendation, and if a vote were taken to-day, Grant stock in the Departments would be found at a discount.

However much he loses in popularity, he on that account will be more than balanced by the approval of the country for his efforts in favor of retrenchment. Having cut down expenses heavily in the War Department, he could not consistently recommend the payment of a million and a half of dollars as a gratuity to clerks who are now well paid for five or six hours' work daily. It is asserted, too, that his withdrawal of his former letter, recommending the twenty per cent. increase, was induced by the discovery that the Committee from the clerks who waited on him to secure his recommendation, misrepresented or misstated some important facts to induce him to give the letter; but Grant, on finding he had been imposed upon, took the earliest opportunity to withdraw it. The clerks had based much of their hopes of success on Grant's recommendation.

The Whisky Convention.

The sensational despatches from here to some Northern papers, representing that the distillers have a fund of a quarter of million dollars or more to corrupt Congress, the press, and the different Departments, are all moonshine, and are believed to be instigated by parties who want to blackmail the distillers, to secure their silence. The firms represented last week in the Convention here were among the most respectable and wealthy of any in the community.

They came from all parts of the country, and resorted to no improper means to advance their interests; but after deliberating and agreeing upon certain reforms which their experience suggested would be beneficial for the Government to adopt, they waited on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and submitted their views to the House Committee of Ways and Means, who gave them a respectful and patient hearing, as they would any other important industrial interest which might claim protection at their hands.

The Case of Commodore Meade.

General Meade is here trying to have his brother, Commodore Meade, retained on the active list in the navy. A short time since Commodore Meade was before the Examining Board, who recommended that he be placed on the retired list. General Meade is understood to have appealed to the President to have the action of the Board set aside, and his brother continued on the active service list.

LATEST BY THE CUBA CABLE.

WEST INDIES.

Arrest of a Ship Captain at St. Thomas—Severe Fire in Demarara.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—Advices, without date, received here from St. Thomas report that a ship captain (of the Tiger?) had been imprisoned at that port, charged with not having reported the death of one of his sailors from a choleraic attack when out some days from Havana. He was soon released, however. We have news from Demarara which states that a terrible fire occurred there. The previous report of earthquake shocks at Martinique and Guadaloupe are contradicted.

CUBA.

The Prohibitory Duty on Foreign Cattle.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—In accordance with the new orders, the prohibitory duty that was imposed on all cattle imported into Cuba cannot be enforced now until four months' previous notice has been given. Said notice has, as yet, not been published by the authorities. The steamer Blasco Garay sailed hence to-day for the Island of Porto Rico, with money and provisions to relieve the suffering inhabitants.

FRENCH ANTILLES.

Terrific Fire on the Island of Guadaloupe—No Earthquake at Martinique.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—We have the confirmation of my previous despatch announcing the fact of a terrific fire having taken place on the island of Guadaloupe, but no particulars have reached me. The report of an earthquake at Martinique is now contradicted.

ST. KITTS.

Earthquake Shocks and Upheaving of the Sea.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—Later advices from the island of St. Kitts have been received at Santiago. Violent shocks of earthquake were experienced there on the 13th and 30th of November, the sea rising several feet on each occasion.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Morning Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 17—11·15 A. M.—Consols, 92 11-16; United States 5-20s firm at 71; Illinois Central, 89½; Erie Railroad, 50¾.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 17—11·15 A. M.—United States 5-20s, 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—11·15 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Sales probably 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat firm.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 17—11·15 A. M.—Steamer Moravian arrived out.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1867.

—The vote in the House of Representatives yesterday on the motion of General Butler to suspend the rules in order that he might have an opportunity of offering his resolution in favor of the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, may be considered a pretty fair test of the opinion of the House on that important topic. It developed the fact that eighty-three members were opposed to and fifty five in favor of the motion. The vote was not a political one, each party being divided on the question. We do not think that those in favor of the motion were all in favor of the bill. Some of them voted for it out of courtesy to General Butler. Of our Philadelphia delegation Judge Kelley voted aye and Myers, Randall, O'Neill, and Taylor nay. It will be seen, by the comparative strength, that the party in favor of this infringement on the spirit of our national contract is in a helpless minority. It is a matter of no small difficulty to determine as to what is the sentiment of the House on various important questions, by reason of the prevalence of the previous question rule, which virtually cuts off all debate. But judging from the vote, we would opine that a large majority oppose contraction and favor the payment of the bonds in gold.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. '65 5-20s sold at 107½, no change; 100¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; and 104¾ for June and July 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand, the new issue sold at 98¾, a slight decline, and old do. at 96¼, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Lehigh Valley sold at at 50¼, a slight advance, Camden and Amboy at 126½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 49¾, no change; and Reading at 47½, no change. 26 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 57¾ for Minehill; 32¾ for North Pennsylvania; 23¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Germantown sold at 27; and Spruce and Pine at 26. 18¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 11¼ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Manufacturers' sold at 30, no change; Mechanics' at 29½, no change; and Commercial at 53, no change. 130 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 55 for Girard; 90 for Western; 70 for City; and 61¼ for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30¼@30⅝, closing at the former rate, a decline of ¼; and Delaware Division at 48½, an advance of ¼. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 88 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134⅜; 11 A. M., 135; 12 M., 134⅞; 1 P. M., 134¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Money was in abundant supply, and loans were made freely to first class stock houses at six per cent. on mixed collaterals, although seven was generally asked by the banks. The transactions at the lower rate were, however, more numerous than at the higher one. The discount line felt the effect of the favorable bank statement to some extent, and strictly prime names were rated at 7@8½ per cent. on the street, while the banks showed increased willingness to discount on a limited scale for their customers at the legal rate. Inferior grades of paper were nevertheless out of favor, both at the banks and among private discounters. The Sub-Treasury began the disbursement of the semi-annual interest on the June seven-thirty notes this morning, and also the redemption of the December compound interest notes. The principal of the notes for five thousand dollars and upwards was paid in three per cent. certificates or currency, at the option of the holders. Those of smaller denominations were redeemed in currency exclusively."

—The N. Y. *World* this morning says:—

"The Gold Room opened rather dull at the last quotation of Saturday, 134@134⅛, and some sales were subsequently made at 134⅜@135⅜ per cent., but by 12 o'clock the turn of the market was upward again, and the afternoon sales were at 134@134⅝@⅞, closing at 134⅝ per cent. at 3 o'clock. The short interest in the Room is believed to be on the increase, the preponderating opinion among the speculators being in the direction of lower figures before the New Year. The magnitude of the short sales, however, and the firmness in the foreign Exchanges, have created in the last few days a pretty strong undertone, and several of the German houses are buyers for the advance. The cash gold is less abundant and the balances held for the Bull account are either lent out free of interest or carried over at from 2 to 5 ⅌ cent. interest, according to the terms agreed upon between the borrower and lender. Bills on London for the Boston steamer are quoted at 110¾@110¾ for 60 days and 109¾@109¾ short sight."

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant at 6 per cent. on call upon mixed collaterals. Commercial paper passes more readily, but rates are unchanged. The best is quoted at 7¾@9, and second grade at 10@12 per cent.

"Congress shows no appearance of hasty financial legislation, and nothing will be done until after the holidays. Contraction is for the moment as dead as impeachment, and the Treasury has all it can do in meeting its maturing obligations, without reducing the volume of United States notes.

"As there are still $285,500,000 of 7·30s to be funded into gold-bearing stock within the next seven months, it is not probable that the money market will be made stringent until this task is accomplished. The necessity for an easy money market has never been greater than now, so far as funding short debt is concerned. On the 15th of January, 1868, the last coupons of the 7·30s mature, when a general desire will be shown to fund them.

"Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109½@109¾ for commercials; 110@110¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110¾@110¾; Paris, at 60 days, 5·15@5·12½; do. at short sight, 5·12½@5·10; Hamburg, 36½@36¼; Amsterdam, 41@41½; Frankfort, 41@41½; Bremen, 79@79½; Prussian thalers, 71¾@72¼."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$800 5-20s '62 cp	107½	1 sh Cam & Am	126¾
$1000 C & Am 6s, '83	87½	10 sh Leh N Stk	30¾
$1200 City 6s, N. cp.	98⅞	100 do.	30¾
$2300 do. O. cp.	95¼	200 do.	30⅝
$1000 do. O. cp.	95¼	100 do.	30½
$1000 Pa cp 5s	95	65 sh Leh V R	50¾
$4000 All Co'y Co 8s	8	100 sh Penna R	49¾
50 year bds	74½	49 do.	49⅞
12 sh Hazleton Coal	47	11 sh Com'l Bk	53
100 sh Butler Coal	7¾	20 sh Del Division	48¾
200 sh Ocean Oil	27	23 sh Germ P Bk	27
50 sh Manuf Bk	30	600 sh Read R. b5.	47½
25 sh Mech Bk	29½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111½; do. 1862, 108¾@108¾; do., 1864, 104¾

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Financial Tinkering in Congress—The Morrill Bill.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Morrill, the Senator from Vermont, has a bill before Congress to resume specie payments after July, 1869, or, in other words, to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the interest-bearing legal-tender notes and to pay the bondholders in coin after that date. This bill provides also for the sale of gold in the Treasury at that time, for which the Government is to receive paper in the shape of the three per cent. interest compound notes. It also requires the national banks to redeem in coin their currency of five dollars and under; but permits them to redeem bills of a higher denomination in greenbacks.

The Government is first to part with all the gold in the Treasury, and then, after having parted with it, is to redeem the legal-tenders in coin, while the national banks are not required to pay in specie their notes over five dollars. Such is the confused and impracticable legislation to which Congress is invited by the Vermont Senator. The mountains of his State are not as green as is this scheme for reaching specie payments. A bill to dry up the Mississippi or to stop the flow of Niagara would be quite as reasonable. Is ought to be called a bill to bankrupt the Treasury, to add to the wealth of the bondholders at the expense of the people, and to turn over to the national banks all the gold, while it allows these favored institutions to circulate an irredeemable paper currency. It is an insidious measure for the special benefit of the national banks and the bondholders, from which both the Government and the mass of the people will be the sufferers. But it is impracticable, and if Congress should be stupid enough to pass it—which, if we may judge from the action of the House lately on the currency question, it will not—the consequences may be serious, while the object will not be reached.

The British Parliament tried to force specie payments after the wars with Napoleon by such measures as this, but had to undo what was done several times. From 1815 to 1821 several efforts were made to force resumption, but the Government had to abandon its purpose in consequence of the suffering produced and difficulties in the way. Finally, when resumption was forced through the clamor of the bondholders and capitalists, which was not fully reached, however, till 1823, the country was plunged into terrible financial revulsions and appalling distress. Similar results will follow here if the same disastrous policy be pursued. If Mr. Morrill cannot be taught by such lessons of experience, it is to be hoped the majority in Congress can, and will reject the impracticable and dangerous bill of that Senator. Let the circulation of the currency remain as it is, except to make it uniform, by substituting legal-tenders for national bank notes, and the country will reach a specie basis gradually, without serious revulsions.

Another absurd proposition made by the financial tinkers is to raise another and a foreign loan to pay a portion of the debt—that is, to create one debt to pay another—to place ourselves still more at the mercy of British and other foreign capitalists, and to make a big job for some speculators. The British wisely kept as much of their debt as possible at home, so that the interest, when paid, should not leave the country; and Louis Napoleon, when he raised a large loan, was careful to spread it among the French people; but our sapient financiers want to make us the debtors of foreigners, to bind us hand and foot, and to leave our finances and trade under foreign control. The debtor nation, like the individual debtor, is always more or less at the mercy of the creditor, and the foreign creditor from year to year drains a nation in debt of the specie or money which is the lifeblood of internal trade.

Suppose, according to the theory of these financiers who want a foreign loan, that the whole of our debt could be sold or transferred to Europe, we should have to send upwards of a hundred and twenty millions in gold abroad every year to pay the interest. The capital on the purchase money would soon be swallowed up as in a vortex, and after the first stimulating effect passed away we should be left dependent and helpless. The Government wants no loan, and, least of all, a foreign one. As the debt falls due, if there be not money enough in the Treasury to pay it, let Congress provide for changing one form of indebtedness for another by the simple process of substitution. That is all which will be needed, and we can dispense with foreign loan negotiators or the assistance of foreign capitalists, so far as the United States Treasury is concerned. If these financiers are desirous of getting foreign capital, or the foreign capitalists of using it here, let them apply it to the hundreds of profitable enterprises in the country—to the development of our vast undeveloped resources and to the creation of wealth among us. It this way loans would be profitable both to the country and foreign capitalists; but it would be better to keep the national debt at home among our own people. Rather pay off the debt as fast as possible than to create a new one. We are not among those who believe a national debt a national blessing, and we are quite sure it would be anything but that if held by foreigners.

Failure of the Roman Conference—The Situation in Italy.

From the N. Y. Herald.

By a telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated in Paris on Saturday evening, we are informed that Napoleon's plan of a general European Conference on the subject of the Italo-Roman and Papal temporalities questions has failed, the great powers having finally refused to take part in the assemblage. The subject has been in a state of diplomatic negotiation for some time, and Munich and Paris have been respectively named as the place and the 9th of December for the day of meeting. The intelligence of the complete failure of the French imperial proposition, furnished by our special correspondence, is of a very important character. Napoleon's invitation for the Congress was addressed to all the powers of Europe, great and small, and the negative action of the great powers will not only humiliate the Emperor deeply, but reaffirm the royal distinction of the value of Government votes on subjects of general interest created by the treaty of Vienna and maintained ever since.

The agitation on the subject of Rome will, most likely, be renewed with great intensity, particularly in France and Italy. In the Italian Chambers a strong debate has already aken place, the liberals assailing the ministers in the most merciless manner for submitting as they had done to the dictates of Napoleon. A fresh vote, similar to that of 1861, declaring Rome to be the natural capital of Italy, was considered probable. Such a vote would amount to a vote of want of confidence, and might necessitate a change of ministry. A change of ministry might bring back Ratazzi to power, and the return of Ratazzi, in present circumstances, could scarcely fail to bring Italy and France into open collision. A Franco-Italian war would be disastrous to Italy and to the Government of Victor Emanuel; but it might also be disastrous to France and to the Government of Louis Napoleon. Napoleon has no desire to go to war; but revolution in Italy, which is now by no means improbable, would drag him into war whether he would or not; and a war between these two powers on the Roman question would at least arouse the slumbering republicanism in both countries, if it did not prove the signal for a general European conflagration. It is difficult to see what good a Congress could do, even if got together. The Italian Government is in sore perplexity; so is the Government of Louis Napoleon; and so far as it is possible, in present circumstances, to judge, the perplexity in both cases is likely to continue until events of themselves shape a solution of the difficulty. There are some who are of opinion that Napoleon really wishes to make an end of the Pope's temporal power, with the exception of "the Vatican and a garden;" but the recent declaration of M. Rouher, and the consequent gratification of the Church party, render this view of the case for the present untenable. It will be, perhaps, best and wisest for all the European powers to acquiesce in the decision of the great ones, and leave Napoleon to settle the question as best he may.

Reconstruction and its Enemies—The Disturbing Element in the Republican Party.

From the N. Y. Times.

Wendell Phillips was not far wrong when, with the fate of impeachment before his eyes, he affirmed the presence of conflicting elements in the Republican party. He was evipently right, too, when, in the same connection, he predicted the renewal of an attempt on the part of the extremists to control the Republican policy, and to engraft upon it views at variance with the scheme of reconstruction now in progress.

The current reports of interviews held within the last few days by Southern deputations, black and white, with sundry leaders of the extreme faction, afford a timely illustration of the forces which are at work to prevent the restoration of the Union. They show that the Southern opponents of the law who meet in Conservative Conventions and bewail the departure from the cardinal article of their faith—that "this is a white man's government"—are not the only or the most dangerous foes of the pacification which the country most anxiously awaits. They prove that whatever be the result of pending operations in the excluded States, the finality of the scheme is threatened by politicians who do battle under the Republican standard, and who will renew in Congress the delays and disturbances which have already been so productive of mischief.

According to the statements transmitted from Washington through different but in the main concurrent channels, Messrs. Sumner, Stevens, and Butler severally declare themselves dissatisfied with the alleged moderate character of the present law, and counsel the Southern deputations who call on them for "advice" to adopt more proscriptive measures. Thus, Mr. Sumner advises the conventions yet to be held to widen the disfranchising clauses of the Congressional plan, and to impose disabilities which would have the effect of excluding the great body of Southern intelligence from participation in the Government. Mr. Butler favors, substantially, the same course. Mr. Stevens, as usual, is not behind either. He would allow a *bare majority of those who vote* to determine the matters submitted to them—instead of a majority of the registered voters, as required by law. He proposes to increase the Congressional representation by allowing to the two-fifths hitherto excluded, members to be voted for on a general ticket or as Congressmen at large; and he contemplates the organization of provisional governments, to be established by the conventions, and to take the place of the district commanders. This last proposition is intended to secure the existence of "loyal governments" to rule the States in which the measures of the Conventions may be voted down or otherwise defeated, and is a foretaste of what gentlemen like Mr. Hunter may expect as the alternative of "negro rule" under the law as it stands. Mr. Stevens clings, moreover, to his old idea of "mild confiscation;" and Mr. Butler suggests that for the better securing the supremacy of the "loyal element" the disfranchised class shall be debarred participation in the management of banks, railroads, or other chartered commercial enterprises. To crown the whole, Mr. Sumner insists that the problem of nationality which he has striven profoundly to elucidate, shall be solved by the enactment of a Political Rights bill, making political coextensive with civil rights in all the States of the Union.

It is not easy to speak with patience of projects so obviously at variance with the policy of the Republican party, so injurious to the country, or so calculated to add to the dangers and difficulties of the South. And yet nothing is gained by refusing to look at plans and propositions which indicate the purposes, and throw some light upon the probable tactics, of the faction whose confidences are shared by Messrs. Sumner, Stevens, and Butler in common with the special contributor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. The folly and enormity of what these persons propose is not a reason for passing it over unnoticed. The spirit it reveals cannot be safely disregarded, since its influence will be felt, immediately, throughout the South, and again in Congress when the question shall come up for final adjustment.

The first effect will perhaps be the worst. There can be no doubt that the absence of faith in the finality of the Constitutional Amendment contributed not a little to the failure of that measure in the Southern Legislatures. They declined to acquiesce in unpalatable conditions, which, after all, might not be the ultimatum of the National Government. The distrust was, in our judgment, unfounded, and the refusal unwise, but we must nevertheless admit the plausibility of the reasoning in which both originated. A similar argument against the Reconstruction law is now furnished by the extremists; though the effect may not be so distinctly traceable—the tendency is unquestionably the same. It will put a powerful weapon in the hands of those who dwell upon the bad faith of Congress as a motive to opposition. On the more violent members of the Conventions the influence will be still more mischievous. From the Carolinas and from Virginia they have sent to Washington to learn the views of politicians who claim to be considered leaders. The trio whose extravagances now come before us have been visited for this purpose, and their opinions will be reported to the Conventions with all the weight of gospel. The delegates who reached Washington in search—it may be an honest search—after information, go back to Richmond and the Carolinas assured that the action of the Conventions cannot be too extreme for Congress. In this manner, strength will be imparted to the demand for proscriptive measures, to the delight and profit of the demagogues and incendiaries with whom "loyal" pretenses are a cover for every outrage.

Nor can the Republican party afford to be indifferent to these exhibitions of the temper which animates its extreme members. We do not apprehend that Mr. Sumner, or Mr. Stevens, or Mr. Butler will be more potent when the time for revising the work of reconstruction shall arrive than they were when the law was passed. Harsh as it is, it had been much worse were they able to dictate the course of the party. They were beaten then, however, as signally as they have since been beaten on the subject of impeachment; and we believe that they will not appear to better advantage when they shall attempt to fasten their fanaticism and intolerance on States seeking admission under the law. But, notwithstanding their numerical weakness—notwithstanding the fact that they are a mere corporal's guard compared to the great army of Republicans—their projects, so impudently paraded and so persistently renewed, entail disaster and disgrace upon the party with which they are unfortunately allied. It suffers in every respect from their proceedings. A regard for its own usefulness and welfare, then, not less than for the interests of the South and the honor of the country, seems to suggest the most summary disposal which the practice of Congress permits of whatever measures they introduce for giving effect to their disorganizing policy. The appointment of a Reconstruction Committee in the House, with Mr. Stevens at its head, opens the door to nuisances of this nature, and we may expect to hear of them often. But the duty of the ruling party is clear. It cannot, without imperilling its power, even entertain the propositions which the Sumners and Stevens and Butlers of Congress stand ready to introduce; nor can it without dishonor lend encouragement to those who in its name are plotting for supremacy and for office in the Southern States. It may not, perhaps, be politic to proclaim in advance a readiness to be more liberal than the law; but the party does owe to itself and to the people who repose confidence in the capacity of its statesmanship, such a display of firmness and moderation as shall free it from the suspicion of complicity with the violence which assails its peace and endangers its unity.

The Nearest Duty.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Conversing last week at Washington with one of the keenest and most determined radicals in the South, we inquired as to the prospect of carrying his State in the ensuing election. "Very much depends," he replied, "on our candidate for Governor. If A be the man, I shall fear the result; with B, the chance will be better; but the man we ought to run, if we could, is General X. He was a Rebel, and fought gallantly through the war; yet, the moment it was over, he said he had fought for slavery, because he believed in it; but, now that it was gone, he was for Reconstruction and lasting Union on the basis of equal rights for all. From that hour, he has steadily, openly advocated the enfranchisement of the blacks, not merely as expedient, or politic, or inevitable, but as essentially right—a logical, necessary result of emancipation. If he were only enfranchised, so that we could run him for Governor, our success would be certain."

Is there one man on earth not a born idiot who can imagine a reason for not enfranchising such a man—all such men? What sort of policy, or justice, or common sense, can there be in keeping under the ban men who are not merely with us and of us, but whose restoration to political rights is essential to our own success and ascendancy?

We do not seek to disguise the fact that we favor a far more generous and comprehensive restoration to political rights; but that cannot affect the wisdom of enfranchising our own people. It is on this point that we would now fix attention.

The Alabama Convention has sent up to Congress a long list of the disfranchised in that State who, because they are earnest, active radicals, the majority desire to have restored to the fullest rights of citizenship; and we do not doubt the ultimate success of this demand. But why not affirm a principle rather than establish an exception? Why should not Congress enact, in six lines, that every Southron who has, for at least three months past, supported reconstruction on the basis of equal rights for all citizens, and still supports it, shall, upon making and filing his affidavit to the fact, be restored to all political rights and placed on the registry of his district as a voter? What is the need of squandering paper in printing long lists of names when the principle involved is so clear? Admit that a few unchanged Rebels might commit perjury in a matter so plain as to render exposure and infamy, if not legal punishment, inevitable, we insist that their power for evil would be fatally crippled by the notoriety of their crime. And it is never possible to preclude absolutely all chance of such abuses.

Colonel Donn Piatt used to insist, in his Ohio stump speeches, that the Republicans must haste and get a principle to stand upon before Vallandighem should die and leave them bankrupt. In that spirit, we hold that the insane folly wherewith the ex-Bourbons of the South insist on arraying the blacks in solid phalanx against them cannot possibly be expected to outlast the next two years. And whenever the old masters shall have wit enough to say to their ex-slaves, "We concede to you all the rights that we claim for ourselves; why should we be antagonists any longer?"—they will carry a large part, if not most, of them away from those who now run the Republican machine at the South. The recent conservative negro meeting at Mobile is ominous of what must surely come. So long as the reactionists who absurdly term themselves "conservatives" shall see fit to stand on the platform of "a white man's government," whereof blacks must be serfs, this gravitation of the negroes towards their old masters will amount to nothing more than the Irish vote for Know-nothing tickets; but the moment the old aristocracy of the South concede the right of suffrage to the blacks, the whole situation will be changed. And that they will do, as soon as they are satisfied that they can do no better.

Every consideration of policy—and we are now looking no further—demands that the reconstruction of the Southern States be hastened so far as is consistent with the maintenance of political rights for their lately emancipated people. Congress will doubtless amend its late acts so far as to render a majority of those voting, instead of requiring a majority of all who are registered, to adopt their renovated Constitutions. That it will also enfranchise at least all the fire-tried radicals who were once Rebels, is so obvious a dictate of common sense that we cannot imagine a pretext for postponing it even a week.

The Presidency.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We do not propose to hold General Grant responsible for the utterances of any of those who favor his election as our next President, preferring that he should speak for himself, and take his own time for so doing; but, as General Dent is commended to public attention as a brother-in-law of the General and a member of his staff, and as his letter, embodies the views of a considerable section of General Grant's present supporters, we submit it to public attention. It is as follows:—

"Dear S.:— * * * To be quite frank with you, General Grant does not wish to be either the Republican or the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He would prefer to be elected by the people, without any reference to the present party organizations. If it is possible, let there be a new organization, representing the people and not the politicians. The General is now in a position which suits him very well; and he will not give it up unless he thinks he can be of more service to his country. He will not take the Presidency if he cannot enter upon its office unpledged and unembarrassed by party affiliations and platforms. He does not want to decide upon questions of public policy until they come up for settlement, and hence his reluctance to be questioned as to platforms, or confined to certain lines of action. He has definite views of his own, which are tolerably well expressed in an article written by a young friend of his for the January number of the *Galaxy*. Of course he must not be held responsible for all the views therein expressed; but it gives about what he thinks of the present political situation.

"While demanding perfect freedom of action for himself, General Grant does not wish to act independently of the people. His care would be, if elected, to study their interests and wishes, and do for them about what they wanted to do for themselves. Let party questions enter into the canvass for Congressmen, and, whatever the will of the people is, the General will try and loyally obey it.

"On one point, the General is quite clear. If elected, he will make no appointments on account of political services. He believes that a reform of our civil service, such as that embodied in Mr. Jenckes' bill of last session, is of vital moment, and all he will ask of any candidate for position is honesty and capacity.

"You may use this note among friends, and, if they think General Grant can be elected without reference to either of the existing parties, let them go ahead; but I again repeat, General Grant does not care for the Presidency, if it is to be the gift of a party.

"Yours, etc., D."

—In palpable contrast with General Dent's programme stands the declaration of the powerful organization known as the Union League of America, which, at its session in Washington on Thursday last, unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the National Council of the U. L. A. is utterly opposed to any departure from the sacred principles of its organization, or from those of the Republican party; and that we do hereby respectfully, but earnestly and firmly, urge the National Republican Convention to place no man in nomination for President of the United States in 1868 who is not in himself an irreversible guarantee that he is a true friend of the cause of Union and Liberty, the equal rights of all men before the law, and of universal manhood suffrage."

—We believe a considerable portion of those who united in this resolve are supporters of General Grant, regarding him as just such "an irreversible guarantee" as their resolve calls for. And we cannot doubt that, if General Grant shall be nominated for President at Chicago next May, it will be substantially on the platform embodied in this resolution.

There have been times in which a President could be fitly chosen with small regard to his political convictions; but these are not such times. For, while many voters are doubtless more intent on the election of their favorite than the triumph of any distinctive principles, there is a far larger number who will support the man mainly for the sake of the principle which his election is to establish. Many of these are for Grant; others for Chase, for Wade, for Colfax, or for Stanton; but their choice is guided by a belief that the principles which they cherish may thus be most surely subserved. No presentation of candidates will be generally satisfactory which does not recognize and respect this truth.

Shall We Buy a New African State?

From the N. Y. World.

Only one hundred and fifty millions in gold for the two islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, with, as we presume, all the "Spanish Virgins" thrown in. Was ever such a bargain offered to mortal nation before? That it has been offered even now, and to us, we, at this writing, may not over-confidently assert, since the news comes to us from the same quarter from which we, some short time ago, received the startling information of the entire submersion of the Island of Tortola with all its inhabitants. It is furthermore remarkable that the Spanish Government, never in a hurry to take the colonies into its confidence, should announce this news to Cuba before its publication in Washington.

At the price named Cuba and Porto Rico, with their adjacent dependencies, certainly could not be regarded as dear. Porto Rico, it is true, costs the Spanish Government rather more than it comes to, but taken "in the block" her West Indian possessions yield Spain a yearly income of nearly twenty millions of dollars, so that in selling them out for a hundred and fifty millions she parts with them at about a seven years' purchase. Yet, when we reflect how weak Spain now is, how troubled and cloudy is the near future of Christendom, and how extremely convenient a thing to the Spanish treasury would be so large and available a sum as one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, it must be admitted that a Spanish ministry might do many things much more foolish than to part with the "gems of the Antilles" even at this seemingly inadequate rate. It is not at all likely, of course, that the plots and contrivances alleged to be hatching in Mexico against the Spanish authority in Cuba will speedily, if ever, come to much. But unlikely as it is, it is still possible that an enterprise nominally originating in Spanish America, but really supported and made formidable by the coöperation of adventurers from the United States, might result in compelling Spain to fight for her dominions in the Caribbean Sea, and that on a scale and in circumstances which, whatever the immediate issue might be, would rapidly put the balance of her accounts on the wrong side of the ledger. Then, too, it must be obvious now, if it was so never before, to all Spanish statesmen who are capable of looking before and after, that the eventual absorption of Cuba and Porto Rico into the continental system of the new world is inevitable. And, finally, the overthrow of slavery in the United States opens directly before their eyes the fast-approaching hour in which emancipation must confront Cuba also with the social and political problems which the British West Indies, after years of financial depression, have not yet worked out, and which the people of our own Southern States have not yet been permitted by their radical rulers at Washington to rationally take up. So confused and threatening are the aspects of her own home politics, that Spain may very wisely shrink from the thought of grappling with new and monstrous difficulties of this kind in regions remote from her shores. The old Castilian pride, it may be supposed, is still too vivid and erect in Spain for these considerations to produce their full effect upon her rulers. But since the Czar and the Russians, whose boast for years it has been that their territory has always advanced and never receded, have brought themselves to part with their American domain, Isabella and her subjects may, perhaps, be satisfied to give up decently, with dignity, and of their own free will, the remnant of an empire, all the rest of which has been wrenched from Spain by the humiliating hand of triumphant rebellion.

Whether Spain would do well or ill to part with her West Indies, however, is neither so interesting nor so profitable a matter for Americans to reflect upon as whether the United States would do well or ill to purchase them. In a general way and under the ordinary conditions of our national life, there would be little or nothing to be said against the acquisition in a friendly spirit and for a reasonable sum of possessions so noble in themselves, so near to us, and so important to our complete supremacy in American waters.

But for the opposition of the men now most conspicuous in the Republican party, indeed this acquisition might already have been made, for successive Democratic administrations pursued it through many years, and President Pierce brought negotiations to accomplish it up to a point at which they must have succeeded had not the whole force of the then incipient Republican organization and sentiment been thrown against the work. The annexation of Cuba was thus prevented precisely as Mr. Seward and his confederates in the Senate, by collusion with Mr. Toombs and other Southern revolutionists, defeated the treaty for a Mexican protectorate which was successfully negotiated by a Democratic envoy to President Juarez seven years ago. But just at this precise time it may be fairly questioned whether there are not other territories even more noble in themselves, still nearer to us geographically, and far more important to us, both in peace and war, which it behooves us to secure before we lay hands upon the Queen of the Antilles.

Between the Potomac river and the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Rio Grand, there stretches a vast expanse of fertile and desirable regions, the possession of which has been thought to be so essential to our national greatness and prosperity, that to retain them we have incurred a national debt practically equalling that of Great Britain, but which are to-day as much out of our control for all beneficial purposes as if they belonged to the kingdom of Spain or the republic of Mexico. An area half as large as that of all Europe, inhabited by a population not foreign to us, like that of the Spanish Americas by race and speech, but of our own blood, and bred in our own traditions, is steadily and swiftly slipping away from us into decrepitude and anarchy. What with the Freedmen's Bureau, the "military governments," the centralized administration generally, and the taxation system now extended over the South, we are spending annually more than the amount of the interest on the proposed purchase money of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, to alienate and make worthless to us the superb territories on which the vast fabric of our commercial wealth and importance once most surely rested. As a measure of practical statesmanship, then, which should take precedence, the outlay of millions to make Cuba valuable to us, or the retrenchment of millions to keep the South from being valueless to us?

This question is the more timely, that if we buy Cuba at this moment, and under the domination of the temper now paramount at Washington, in what we call with sarcastic courtesy our National Legislature, we simply buy an enormous reinforcement of the centrifugal and disintegrating forces which the radical policy is generating at the South. Under the radical reconstruction theory the ten Southern States of the Union are being rapidly converted into foreign republics, to be inhabited by a mongrel race as foreign to the white population of the rest of the Union as are the present inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico and Mexico. To suppose that the white inhabitants of the South will remain in the South under the supremacy of the negroes is simply childish, and to do the more intelligent of the radicals justice, they are not so silly as to suppose that this will be so. They look forward avowedly and with exultation to the creation at the South of new communities to be as predominatingly African as those by which the British West Indies and Hayti are now occupied. All things under the existing rule at the South are working out this result. But those who most noisily clamor for it do not seem to have reflected that so soon as it has been attained these new parti-colored republics will find themselves drawn by natural affinities away from the white States of the Union as it now exists, and into close political sympathy with the mongrel inhabitants of Spanish America and the West Indies. Ten African States most assuredly will not long continue to be represented at Washington by Americans not "of African descent." Senators and Representatives of their own complexion will at no distant day be despatched to meet on the floor of the National Legislature and on a footing of perfect equality with the white Senators and Representatives of the North and West. Does anybody in his senses suppose that the people of the North and West will tolerate such a spectacle or submit to be ruled by the legislation of such a parti-colored body? It may be proved to be their duty as philosophers and philanthpists so to do, but that will matter little. The instinctive repulsions of race are not to be restrained by any such cobwebs of theory. And these repulsions, be it remembered, will be felt at the South as well as at the North, by the African as well as by the American. The parti-colored States will resent the joint rule of the white as much as the white States the joint rule of the parti-colored. The more sharply this state of things defines itself the more strongly will the Southern or African States find themselves drawn towards that great hybrid population which inhabits the shores of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf, which makes Mexico what Mexico is, and which is gradually repelling the whites from the Antilles. Is it very difficult to forecast the immense impulse which would be given to what we may fairly call the African secession by the sudden introduction into our system of an island like Cuba, with its seven hundred thousand negroes and its quarter of a million of mulattoes, all of whom, of course, must be at once admitted to the "boon and blessing" of universal suffrage?

Cuba is a charming thing to have, no doubt, and dirt cheap at a hundred and fifty millions of dollars. But ought the taxpayers of the North and West to be entirely wild with joy at the prospect of paying a hundred and fifty millions of dollars for the pleasure of accelerating in the interest of the African race that disruption of the Union which they have just been spending three thousand millions to prevent?

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOU TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Li Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF

AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs, Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

IN OIL PAINTINGS,
CHROMOS, AND
ENGRAVINGS.

MANTEL AND PIER

LOOKING GLASSES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

11 23 tf ABOVE CHESNUT.

PATENT ELASTIC

VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY FOR COLD OR SWEATY FEET OR CORNS. They relieve RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. They absorb and remove the PERSPIRATION inside of RUBBER BOOTS.

To know their merits they must be worn.

Retail Price, $1 00 per pair. Sold by all retail Boot and Shoe Dealers

E. A. HILL Proprietor, Boston, Mass. Henry Elliott, No. 10 Warren street, N. Y.; F. & J. M. Jones, No 409 Commerce street, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents. 12 9 1m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation o

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ANTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrn

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—AN ADDITIONAL ICE BOAT RECOMMENDED.—A regular stated meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening at the Board of Trade Rooms, Chesnut street, above Fifth, the President, John Welsh, in the Chair.

Mr. Souder, Chairman of the Committee of the Month, presented a communication from Mr. P. Watson, on the manufacture of "jute." The communication shows that the present rate of duty on jute operates materially against its general use, and it is proposed to present a memorial to Congress asking for a revision of the duty on the article in its raw state, so as to encourage its manufacture in the United States.

The Select Committee, of which Mr. Winsor is chairman, made a report unfavorable to the adoption of storm signals, as referred to the Committee. The information presented in reference to their use did not determine in what direction the storm was approaching, nor its degree of violence, and they would only embarrass navigation.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of having an additional ice boat built at the expense of the State, reported that the matter had not yet been brought before the Legislature, and the matter was recommitted to them, with instructions to have the subject brought before the next session of the Legislature. The Committee are of opinion that another ice boat is greatly needed to keep the channel of the Delaware open.

Mr. Buzby offered a series of resolutions in opposition to a forced resumption of specie payments, or any violent contraction of the currency.

After considerable debate the consideration of the resolutions was postponed to a meeting of the association to be called for Tuesday evening, the 24th inst.

The following committee for the month was announced:—George N. Tatham, Andrew Wheeler, David C. McCammon. Adjourned.

CHARGE OF DEALING IN COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Before United States Commissioner Fergeant yesterday, Henry Stewart had a hearing on the charge of dealing in counterfeit money.

William H. Applegate testified that on the 2d of September last he accompanied a Mr. Blake to the place of defendant, and was introduced to Stewart as being "all right;" he then told Stewart that he wanted to get some stuff of him, whereupon Stewart went to a young man sitting in the bar and spoke to him in a low tone of voice; the young man went out, and shortly after came back, and he, Stewart, and Blake went into another room; soon Stewart came out and told witness to go in, which he did; he was then shown a sample of twenty-five cent fractional currency, also of five dollar bills on one of the National banks; witness said that he did not like the five dollar bills, but would take fifty dollars' worth of the currency, and a less amount of the fives. Stewart was consulted as to this arrangement, and said that he could have any amount he pleased. The purchase was then made and the money handed over to Stewart, who said, "Hand it to Blake." Witness called again upon Stewart on the tenth of September, and asked him as to the purchase of some counterfeits; Stewart told him he had sent his young man to New York to get some good stuff. Stewart then took his address and promised to write to him if anything came out. He said he expected good stuff, such as could be passed either in the daytime or at night without the use of castile soap. He told witness that if he would wait for a day or two there would be some good Philadelphia tens out. Witness testified that in these matters he was acting for the Government, and communicated with an officer of the Treasury Department. He underwent a cross-examination by Mr. Cassidy, in which he said that he belongs to Ocean county, N. J., and had been in the real estate business.

C. F. Newlin testified to the arrest of Stewart on Saturday night last.

The accused was held in $3000 bail for his appearance at the next term of the Court.

THE FULL AWARDS.—The jury to assess the damages to owners of property opposite League Island to be given to the Government held a meeting yesterday. If the owners do not combat their award, the jury will recommend the taking of the land at the prices annexed:—

No.	Acres.	Description.	Amount.
1	2 70	Marsh	$225
2	20 78	Marsh	225
3	25 82	Marsh	225
4	3 00	Meadow	700
4	11 81	Marsh	225
4	5 66	Meadow	700
5	2 84	Marsh	225
5	2 20	Meadow	700
6	4 40	Marsh	225
6	1 63	Meadow	700
7	5 60	Marsh	225
7	2 83	Meadow	700
8	12 40	Marsh	350
8	4 89	Meadow	700
9	5 63	Marsh	350
9	3 01	Meadow	650
10	10 46	Marsh	350
10	5 26	Meadow	650
11	26 70	Marsh	350
11	8 78	Meadow	650

	TOTAL AMOUNT.		
1	$627 75	7	$3,241 00
2	6,025 50	8	7,763 00
3	2,166 00	9	3,927 00
4	6,619 25	10	7,080 00
5	2,174 50	11	15,052 00
6	2,131 00		

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Last night the Committee of Finance held a meeting to consider the appropriation bill to the Department of Schools. The whole amount asked for the twenty-eight Sections is $1,111,083, of which $98,883 is for special items, and $190,260 for general expenses. Each ward or section was passed on in turn, and the amount asked for the different items of furniture, repairs, and general expenses considerably reduced.

The committee will again consider the appropriation more minutely before reporting an ordinance of the general expenses. The following are the sums asked for by the Board of Control for the purposes named:—

Ground rents, $28,000; fuel, $40,000; books and stationery, $80,000; printing annual report, $6000; advertising, $700; carriage hire, $800; four night schools (for colored adults), $1500; insurance on school buildings, $8000.

There are in the district 80 male teachers and 1293 females. The total number of pupils are 38,403 male and 38,202 female, and 4019 applicants are reported as now awaiting admission.

FALL OF A ROOF.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 2 o'clock, the roof of the spice mill of P. C. Thompson, in Water street, below Vine, yielded to the pressure of the snow which had accumulated on it during the recent storm, carrying with it a small portion of the northern wall. Three workmen were employed in the building, one of whom received slight bruises about one of his feet by the falling bricks. The loss sustained will amount to about $500. Work was resumed in the building soon after the occurrence. During the excitement a number of fire companies repaired to the spot, a report having been circulated that the building was on fire; but their services were not required.

DEATH OF A CONFEDERATE GENERAL.—The Ibberville (La.) *South*, of 7th inst., informs us of the death of Brigadier-General Walter H. Stevens. He was a native of New York, graduated at West Point in 1849, and remained in the United States Army, attached to the engineers, until the war broke out. He had married a daughter of the late Valery Hebert, of Ibberville, in Louisiana, and espoused the cause of his adopted State. During the war he was attached to General Beauregard's command as engineer officer, with rank of Brigadier-General, and surrendered at Appomattox Court House, at its close. After this he went to Mexico, where he was chief engineer on the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico. He leaves a widow and two children.

SIGNIFICANT.—A number of persons have been arrested in Paris by the police for tearing down the copies of the Emperor's opening speech from the walls on which they were posted.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....7 19 | MOON RISES.....11 55
SUN SETS.....4 34 | HIGH WATER.....6 27

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

E. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA

Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 28
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 30
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Caledonia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 4
Austria	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 7
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Dec. 7
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 7
Union	Southampton	New York	Dec. 10
Chicora	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 11
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12

FOR EUROPE.

Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
China	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 18
New York	New York	Bremen	Dec. 19
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 21
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Belgian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Dec. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 21
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Horatio Sprague, Small, San Francisco, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Barque Roanoke, Smith, Laguayra, J. Dallett & Co.

Str Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans, via Havana 10th inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Experienced very heavy weather the passage. Dec. 12, lat. 26 45 N., long. 79 30 W., carried away foretopsail yard, split foresail and fore staysail. Dec. 15, passed one barque and two brigs, bearing up towards the Capes. Passed barque Sam Shepherd, below Bombay Hook, bound down. Off Bombay Hook, passed barque Myrtle, of Liverpool, from Philadelphia for Bremen, at anchor. Passed four schooners ashore, below Reedy Island, and at Reedy Island piers passed barque John Boulton. Below Wilmington creek, passed tug America with barque Alex McNeill, going down. Off Wilmington creek, passed the City Ice Boat, with two brigs in tow, bound down.

BELOW

Barque John Boulton, for Philadelphia, from Rio Janeiro; sam Shepherd, from Philadelphia for St. Jago; a lumber laden schooner, and several schooners, names unknown, were at Reedy Island piers on Sunday afternoon. Brigs Nazarine, for Barbados, and Alliston, for Portsmouth, were at New Castle; also, schr J. N. Williams, which had been ashore below Reedy Island, but got off without serious damage, and returned to New Castle; schrs Hattie, for Gloucester, and John Cadwallader, for New London, were ashore in the ice below Wilmington; schr J. B. Henry, hence for Washington, was sunk at Bombay Hook. Several other schooners, coal loaded, were driven ashore by the ice between Bombay Hook and New Castle.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence for Boston, was at anchor off South Yarmouth, Cape Cod, yesterday morning, detained by bad weather.

Brig R. M. Heslen, Jones, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig J. O Baker, Miller, for Philadelphia, sailed from Leghorn 24th ult.

Brig Bride, Blauvelt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 23d ult.

Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, hence, at Antwerp about 30th ult.

Schr M. Tilton, Fitzinger, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 13th inst.

Schrs Mary Miller Clayton, from Providence; N. E. Spencer, White, from New Haven; and D. T. Willett, Hapley, from Stonington, all for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, Sprague, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 15th inst.

Schrs Iralo, hence for Gloucester, and Hiawatha, hence for Boston, were at Provincetown yesterday.

Schr M. H. Stockman, Cordery, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Norfolk, Vance, for Philadelphia, cleared at Richmond 14th inst.

Schrs E. W. Perry, and Clara, hence, at New London 11th inst.

Schrs J. B. Cunningham, and A. E. Safford, hence, at Norwich 12th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Official information has been received that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on the island of Nerva, off the entrance of Viborg Bay, Gulf of Finland. It is a fixed white light, elevated 118 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of sixteen miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order. The lighthouse is of iron, 92 feet high, and painted white, and is placed twenty yards south of the old beacon tower. Its position, as given, is in lat. 60 deg. 14 min. 43 sec. N., long. 27 deg. 58 min. 36 sec E. of Greenwich. In foggy weather a bell will be rung from near the lighthouse.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the second-class Can and Nun Buoys have been removed from Spring Point and Stanford Ledges, Portland Harbor, Me., and their places supplied by Spar Buoys for the winter season.

Portland, Dec. 12, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 8p PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS,

WILD RASPBERRIES,

PEACHES,

PLUMS

TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14 WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS.

NEW FRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Santana RAISINS.

CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,

PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC,

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

1 17 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

NEW CITRON, CHOICE QUALITY, 35 CTS.

NEW CURRANTS, Choice Quality, 15 cts.

NEW RAISINS, for 22 cents to 60 cents.

CHOICE SULTANA RAISINS,

PURE SPICES, CIDER, COOKING WINES, AND BRANDIES, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

2 10 12t No. 118 South SECOND Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 23

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand Also, WOOL SACKS. JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN. 12 3

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE.

A large portion of our Stock is entirely new, made expressly for our

HOLIDAY SALES.

NEW GOODS CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.

Our Stock of WATCHES AND DIAMONDS is unusually large, and the prices as low, if not lower, than they can be purchased in this city.

BRIDAL PRESENTS in great variety. 5 1 4p

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Philadelphia, asks attention to his varied and extensive stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of PLATED-WARE, constantly on hand.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. 11 16 stuth3

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices. BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3 Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc..

IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK SABLE ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC. All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

10 25 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.

JAMES REISKY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, December 21, 1867, for supplying this Depot with the following quantity of forage, viz:—

225 000 pounds OATS.
350,000 pounds HAY.

The oats to be sound, free from dirt or chaff, and put up in good, strong sacks of not less than two (2) or more than four (4) bushels per sack. The hay to be sound, free from dirt and weeds, and well baled. The whole to be subject to such inspection as may be directed.

Delivery to commence within ten (10) days after the contract is awarded, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be designated. Proposals to be in duplicate, and endorsed by sureties, as usual.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or select such parts of bids as may be for the best interest of the service.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for the Delivery of Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General R. Saxton, Chief Quartermaster Third Military District.

GEORGE E. ALDEN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

12 16 6t

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu3m

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 103 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 28,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as the places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor or each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established at the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

12 8 4J11

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as may be or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, WILLIAM MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals

S. B. HOLABIRD, Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen., Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota. 11 20 tJ19

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL AYER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 1 24

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, December 21
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, December 28
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, January 11
ETNA.....Saturday, January 18

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$37
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	42

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $100; steerage $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 12 9 No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.

Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th; January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.

Passage Lower than by any other Line.

For further information address the undersigned, at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, Or THOMAS R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT Street, 12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, 11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,

JUNIATA, 2215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 21, at 3 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port on Saturday, December 21.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent, 11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 19, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent, 11 25 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 650 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.

WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 21, at 3 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent, No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily, at 3 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent, 5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue,

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves,

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1867.

The Fenian Obsequies in Philadelphia.

At a meeting of all the divisions of the Fenian Societies, held a few days since, it was unanimously agreed that on the first of the new year the organizations in our city should have a grand parade. From what we have been told, it would seem that the design is to follow the hearses containing three coffins, in which are supposed to be encased the remains of Allen, Larkin, and Gould, and by this public demonstration to do honor to the memory of the dead, and inspire the living to new acts of patriotic valor. So far as the first object is concerned, it is certainly meritorious. If a number of Irishmen see fit to meet together and pay a tribute of respect to their dead fellow-countrymen, it is a proceeding which reflects credit on their patriotism. So far, therefore, as the procession and obsequies are concerned, we think that the Fenians deserve praise. The men whose memory they thus respect died for the cause which called their associations into life. They carried into practice their purposes, and expiated their mistake by a felon's death. As honest martyrs for a cause in which they really believed, their names should be mentioned with reverent affection by their fellow-Fenians.

While, however, we commend the respect thus intended to be shown, we most earnestly condemn the use to which the occasion will be put. The exhibition of respect for the dead is, we anticipate, only the ostensible object of the demonstration. The opportunity will not be allowed to pass without an attempt to raise some funds for the Fenian cause, and to excite yet more the passions of the members against the Government of Great Britain. We most heartily oppose any further levy of contributions on the members of the associations. Already they have given with unprecedented liberality. From the class least able to bear it has been wrung a proportion of the capital which would not be tolerated by any but a most credulous and enthusiastic people. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been raised, spent, and utterly dissipated. To-day we ask what good has been accomplished by all the expenditure of the hard savings of the Irish-American citizens? It has been spent to support impostors, or it has been lavished in expeditions which do nothing but harm; it has cost the lives of three brave men whose funeral it is proposed to attend. It has sent to penal servitude scores of rash Irishmen. It has placed in jail dozens more, and unless it be at once discontinued, it will send to the gallows a far greater number than have yet been launched into eternity. By means of these demonstrations the Irishmen at home are deceived. They are induced to rashly attempt fruitless and hopeless revolts, and it is certain that if their course be now continued, England will send all taken prisoners to a felon's grave. Let the occasion of these obsequies, then, be made an opportunity for a display of sound common sense. Let the leaders of this movement, while honoring and mourning for the dead, determine not to send any more brave men to such a doom. If some of them would speak like men of reason, calmly and dispassionately, it would check the wild enthusiasm and save the lives of hundreds of those who, if money and professions be forthcoming from America, will risk and lose their lives in a really hopeless cause.

Death of Rear-Admiral Palmer.—All of our citizens will learn with sincere regret that Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer died on the 7th inst., of yellow fever, at St. Thomas. Many of our readers were personally acquainted with that officer, he being intimate in our city and for many years a resident among us. He entered the naval service on January 1, 1825, and since that time has been for fifteen years on sea service. He was born in New Jersey, from which State he was appointed, and rose gradually through all the grades of the navy, until he received his present commission in July, 1866. He was an officer of great courage and experience, as a gentlemen courteous, a sincere friend and thorough patriot. His untimely death will cause much sorrow in many of the circles of our city society.

The Frightful Accident in New York yesterday, an account of which we have already given in The Evening Telegraph, should at last arouse the authorities to the dangers of tenement houses. There is a law which requires that all such should have a fire exit, but it is a dead letter. Through the parsimony of the owners and the carelessness of the tenants these lives were lost, and hundreds more may be at any moment. As in the case of boilers, so it is with all the dangers to which we are subjected. It requires some fearful loss of life to make us conscious of our insecurity. The matter should receive immediate attention.

Advices from South Carolina indicate that sufficient votes have been cast to secure a convention. This was the most doubtful of all of the Southern States, and taken in connection with the assurance of Congress that reconstruction shall never go backwards, is a harbinger of the peaceful and thorough reorganization of the South at an early day.

We are glad to see that General Grant has withdrawn his recommendation of the contemplated increase of twenty per cent. in the salaries of the Department clerks. He has now placed himself squarely on the record as favoring economy in every branch of the Government. No aspirant for public favor can do otherwise with safety.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Kansas and its Products—Sheep Husbandry—Woollen Factories—Wheat—The Limestone Formations—Corn the Great Crop of the West—Miscellaneous Farm Products—Farming Interests versus Speculation.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Dec. 12, 1867.—I have spoken somewhat at length in my former letters of the adaptedness of Kansas to stock-raising and dairy purposes. I find that sheep-husbandry is attracting pretty general attention from the people, and that the number of sheep in the State is being rapidly increased. Large flocks are being almost daily driven into the southern part of the State from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, where sheep at present are very cheap. Several woollen factories have been established—two in this city, one in Fort Scott, one at Leroy, in the Neosho Valley, and others, I believe, in the northern portion of the State. I visited one of those in this city the other day, and saw some specimens of various kinds of cloth, blankets, etc., which would have done no discredit to our Eastern factories. The machinery was, in part, of Philadelphia manufacture. I was pleased to learn that both the establishment I visited, and its neighbor, were doing well, finding a ready market for their cloth, and at remunerative prices. The attention of the Western people is being quite generally attracted to the subject of manufactures, and many branches are already well established. The great distance from the manufacturing centres of the East gives the Western manufacturer the advantage of a tariff over his Eastern competitor, besides the additional compensation, in many cases, of being nearer the sources of the raw material. For instance, at the woollen mills here in Lawrence they can buy all the wool they need at from fifteen to twenty cents a pound, according to quality.

The cost of keeping sheep in Southern Kansas is hardly more than that of watching and herding them. The pasture ranges are boundless, and the winters are so mild that the sheep rarely need foddering. Kansas farmers could make money as fast as men ought to by raising sheep, and selling wool, even at twenty-five cents a pound, in Eastern markets. The greatest drawbacks to sheep raising here are the depredations of dogs and wolves. The true method of management is to have shepherds to attend the flocks by night and day, after the oriental method.

When Kansas was first settled it was the general impression among the early immigrants that winter wheat could not be successfully cultivated here, but that notion has long since been exploded, and the men who are getting rich the fastest here are the farmers who for a series of years have turned their attention to the growing of winter wheat. The crop, when well and seasonably put in, is a very sure one, and the yield is large. Thirty bushels to the acre are frequently obtained, and forty, and even fifty, are not uncommon. There is more or less of lime in the soil even of the bottoms, for the bluffs are composed of limestone rock, which disintegrates by the action of the elements and enriches the alluvial deposits below. Thus the best wheat crops in this neighborhood are raised in the bottom lands situated near the conference of the Wakanusa and the Kansas rivers. Lime may be burned along the bluffs almost anywhere, and in this fact Kansas has an element for the restoration of her soil, when worn, which in after years may be of great value. The West does not yet know what an exhausted soil is, but the time is coming when that condition will have to be provided for, and then the ease with which such a fertilizer as lime can be obtained will be a matter of great importance to Kansas.

Corn is the natural product of the West. It is the great staple. With a good crop of corn the Western farmer feels safe and contented. It furnishes an excellent article of food for himself and family. It makes pork and beef. He feeds it to his oxen and horses. It supplies the place of food for his cattle and sheep in winter. Other crops may fail, but if the corn yields its increase, the great operations of the farm go on. Corn at the West is a different article from that at the East. The stalk is stouter and larger, the kernels deeper, the ears larger, and the whole plant is gotten up on a scale of richness and amplitude corresponding to the fertility of the soil from which it springs.

I have rode through a Kansas cornfield in September, on a tall horse, and found the stalk still towering above me, while the ears were just in fair plucking distance. When I was a boy we used to hoe corn twice or three times in Western New York, and very tiresome, backaching work it was, too. There is no such "nonsense" practised "out West." The horse and the plough or cultivator do the entire work. The weeds have no show; the corn grows too fast, and soon overshadows and chokes them out. "Sod" corn receives no cultivation whatever. This is corn grown the same year of breaking up the sod. The methods of planting it are either to drop the kernels just at the edge of and in the furrow, during ploughing, so that they will come up between the furrows, or else to cut deep gashes in the inverted sod and drop the corn therein. In a favorable year such corn will yield as high as thirty or forty bushels to the acre. Should the season be a dry one, however, the crop thus planted is likely to fail. Corn grows equally well, apparently, upon the high prairies and upon the bottom lands, the difference being in favor of the high prairie in a wet season, and in favor of the bottoms in a dry one. The cob is smaller in Western corn, according to the size of the ear, than it is in Eastern. Fifty-six pounds of shelled corn, or seventy pounds of corn in the ear, constitute a bushel. Western corn is said to be less oily than Eastern. It is fed here with impunity to horses engaged in all kinds of work. Oftentimes corn in the West is left to stand in the field ungathered during the entire winter. The ears hang down, and the thick, enveloping husk proves an ample protection against the elements. The favorite corn-crib out here is a huge four-square pen, built up of rails or long poles. Some farmers indulge in the extravagance of a roof over it—others do not. In some portions of the West, where stock-raising is carried on on a large scale, the corn-fields are harvested by first turning the fattening cattle into them, and after they have consumed and broken down the corn, then following with hogs to glean the remnants.

Corn has an element of beauty as well as of use. Hardly any sight is more beautiful than that of a great field of corn, dark and rich in color, its tassels waving and its myriad leaves rustling in the wind. Western people say that in the height of the season they can *hear* the corn grow. I do not vouch for the truth of the statement. With good culture the farmer is tolerably sure of from fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre, and one hundred bushels are not rare.

Potatoes, both sweet and Irish, grow here in great abundance. The latter are in good demand this winter for the market west along the railroad, and bring a high price.

The bottom lands are admirably adapted to the growing of hemp, and it is cultivated quite extensively in some parts of the State. It has always proved a very profitable crop in Missouri, and I do not know why it should not pay equally well here. Preparing it for market is said to be very hard and disagreeable work, so much so that it used to be averred that *white* laborers would not engage in it. I have never seen any work yet so hard that white men would not do it, if paid enough for it. I opine "breaking" hemp will prove no exception to the rule.

The great trouble in Kansas, as elsewhere in our country, seems to be the growing disinclination of so many people to be contented with the moderate gains and placid experience of a farmer's life. There is too great a tendency to aggregation in the towns. Those who ought to be successful cultivators of the soil, and thus adding to the common wealth of the community, are speculating in corner lots or town sites. Not one acre in ten, even in thickly settled counties, like this county of Douglas, of which Lawrence is the shire town, is cultivated—and this too when corn is worth fifty cents a bushel, potatoes a dollar, and wheat two dollars and a quarter. There never was a finer opening for industrious, hard-working farmers than in Kansas at the present time. Railroad enterprises are being prosecuted with great vigor in several sections of the State, and a constant flow of immigration is pouring in. Lands are cheap, and farm products are high and in good demand. Thousands of men who are clinging to our great Eastern cities, barely securing a subsistence, might here speedily rise to competence and wealth. T. D. T.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICERS WHO HAVE RETURNED from the war to lay their laurels at the feet of the ladies, find it expedient to perfume the leaves with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." A few drops of the perfume takes off the odor of the gunpowder acquired amid the smoke of battle.—*Springfield Republican.* 1

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ THE LECTURE OF THE SEASON.

R STOCKETT MATHEWS,
OF BALTIMORE,
WILL DELIVER HIS GREAT LECTURE,
"THE FAR WEST"
AND
THE PACIFIC RAILROADS,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1867.

Tickets 50 cents, at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, and at the Hall door on evening of lecture.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock. 12 16 2t

☞ A FAIR FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, will be held in the Lecture Room of the

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
GERMAN STREET, BELOW THIRD,
Rev. A. CULVER, Pastor,

commencing on TUESDAY, December 17, and continuing for ONE WEEK. Proceeds to be devoted to necessary repairs and alterations to the Church building and the payment of outstanding liabilities. [12 14 7t

☞ LADIES' FAIR.—A FAIR FOR THE sale of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES, in aid of the ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held in the New Church Building, N. E corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets, commencing on MONDAY, December 16, at 5 o'clock P. M. and continuing during the week.
Tickets of Admission—Season, 50 cents; Single, 25 cents; Children 10 cents; to be had at the door. [12 16 6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
DECEMBER 13, 1867.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of the citizens of Philadelphia is especially called to the following section of an Ordinance declaring Public Nuisances:—
SEC. 9. To suffer or permit snow to remain more than six working hours after the same may cease to fall, on any paved FOOTWAY or GUTTER of the city, in front of or adjoining any church, public building, house, store shop, stable, or tenement of any kind, or the adjoining side yard thereof, or vacant lots; and the occupier or the owner of such premises, if unoccupied, shall be liable for the penalty hereinafter prescribed for such offense.
PENALTY—TWO DOLLARS.
Measures will be had to enforce a strict compliance to the above, and all officers of the Police Department are hereby directed and required to prosecute all offenders against the provisions of this Ordinance.
By order of the Mayor,
SAMUEL G. RUGGLES, Chief of Police.
H. G. CLARK, High Constable. 12 13 3t

☞ OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.
C. P. HUNTINGDON, Vice-President.
Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents, No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. [12 17 14t

☞ OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 431 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.
12 16 18t M. B. KEILY, Secretary.

☞ HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Stated Meeting and Display THIS EVENING. 1t

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIXTY-NINE CENTS per share, as of July 1 last, payable on demand.
The dividend due to stockholders resident in this city, if not called for before the 20th instant, will be applied to payment of the amount demanded by the Receiver of Taxes for State Tax on assessed value of their stock.
JOHN HOCKLEY,
12 12 6t Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ UNION NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
12 12 thstu1m Cashier.

☞ ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, young and old, desirous of having their Hair look beautiful during the Holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the over-taxed brain, restores grey hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, and fancy goods dealers.
12 12 tuthsst SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., N. Y.

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION BAPTIST FAIR,
AT CONCERT HALL,
Will Continue Open Until
FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 20. [12 16 6t

☞ REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS, MELODEONS, Etc., *to suit the times.* 12 12 1m

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE,
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 tuthsly

J. E. GOULD

OFFERS FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 12 11 2wtp

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,
Having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit
Over all other American Exhibitors,
And over more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
FOR SALE ONLY BY [8 20 tuthstf
BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESNUT St.

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 3tustf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers & Jewelers,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE

Having greatly increased our Stock for the approaching Holidays, the attention of purchasers is invited to our elegant assortment of DIAMONDS, Ladies' and Gents' WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, of our own importation; Etruscan, Coral, Garnet, and Enamelled Jewelry of the latest style; Ladies' and Gents' Chains, etc. etc., together with a large assortment of solid Silver and Plated-Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents, all of which will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 12 16 5trp

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WALNUT TABLES, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, SLEDS, IRON AND TIN TOYS, WALNUT CARVINGS, BOOT-BLACKING TABLES, SKATES, CUTLERY,
And a general variety of USEFUL ARTICLES in Britannia, Tin Iron, and Wooden Ware, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S
House-Furnishing Depot,
6 28 tuthsSp No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOR SALE,
IN LOTS OF FROM $1000 TO $10,000,
$50,000
Of the Capital Stock of a Company for Manufacturing ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY AND LARGE CONSUMPTION.

When the above amount is subscribed and paid for, the business will be immediately started upon a liberal scale, as everything else is ready.

Satisfactory parties, who feel inclined to invest, when convinced of the advantages of the business, will be furnished with full and reliable information; such as will enable them to form a correct opinion of the whole operation. A thorough investigation will establish its merits, and conclusively prove that it can be profitably extended to any amount.
Address ENTERPRISE,
12 12 6t4p Box 1258 Philadelphia P. O.

1867.

HOLIDAY GIFTS! HOLIDAY GIFTS!

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

Call especial attention to the following announcement for the Holidays of the present year.

BAILEY & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Importers of Precious Stones,

Make a Specialty of the Importation and Manufacture of

FINE ETRUSCAN,
BYZANTINE, PARISIAN,
VENETIAN, AUSTRIAN,
ROMAN, AMERICAN,

JEWELRY.

THE FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT
EMBRACES A HOST OF NOVELTIES.

PARLOR AND MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
FINE CLOCKS AND BRONZES,
FLOWER STANDS, VIENNA BRONZES,
CARD STANDS, PORTEMONNAIES,
FINE LEATHER GOODS, SKATE BAGS,
FANS, MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

This Stock is the Finest Ever Imported by us.

BAILEY & CO., No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
IMPORTERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF WATCHES.
(MODERATE PRICES.)

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES
Finest Quality,
Forty Cents Per Pound.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206 31	taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881,		
$186 33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862,
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864,
127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93 63	do.	do.	5 per cent. 10-40's, do.
$159 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, June issue.
$158 18	do.	do.	3-10 C, July issue.

(For every thousand dollars)
We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of
USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE,
TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
WILLIAM YARNALL,
NO. 1432 CHESNUT STREET,
12 16 1mrp Southeast corner of Thirteenth.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ZOETROPES.
A fresh supply, with new sets of diagrams, just received. No more interesting or useful article illustrating a principle in optics can be had for the young For sale by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 11 19trp No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR sale, on Market street.
A large Wholesale Boot and Shoe House, intending to change their business on the first of January next, will rent their store, and transfer about $100,000 worth of good trade. A part or all of the stock will be disposed of if the parties desire.
All communications confidential. Address MORGAN," this office. 12 17 3t*

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuthsimrp

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER
INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
Issues Policies of Insurance, after a careful inspection of the Boilers, covering all loss or damage to Boilers, Buildings, and Machinery arising from
STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.
The business of the Company includes all kinds of Steam Boilers, Stationary, Marine, and Locomotive.
Full information concerning the plan of the Company's operations can be obtained at No. 430 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, or at any Agency.
J. M. ALLEN, President.
C. M. POND, Vice-President.
H. H. HAYDEN, Secretary.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. M. Allen, President.
Lucius J. Hendee, Pres't Etna Fire Ins. Co.
Frank W. Cheney, Ass't Treas. Cheney Bros. Silk Manufacturing Co.
John A. Butler, Pres't Conn. River Banking Co.
Charles M. Beach, of Beach & Co.
Daniel Phillips, of Adams Express Co.
George M. Bartholomew, Pres't. Amer. Nat. Bank.
James G. Batterson, Pres't Travellers' Ins. Co.
Edward M. Reed, Sup't. Hartford and N. Haven RR.
Chas. M. Pond, Treas. Hartford and N. Haven RR.
Thomas O. Enders, Secretary Etna Life Ins. Co.
Leverett Brainard, of Case, Lockwood & Co.
G. Crompton, Crompton Loom Works, Worcester.
Daniel L. Harris, Pres't Conn. River RR., Springfield.
Earl P. Mason, Pres't Prov. and Wor. RR., Wor.
Geo. Ripley, of Geo. Ripley & Co., Lowell.
Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, U. S. Senator, N. Y.
E. & A. CORBIN,
Managers for Eastern Pennsylvania,
OFFICE, NO. 430 WALNUT STREET,
12 17 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A PIANO,
AN ORGAN,
AN OPERA GLASS
AN ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOK;
A MUSIC FOLIO.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
No 926 CHESNUT Street,
Has a large Stock of all the above, and has lately received new and handsome styles of PORTFOLIOS FOR MUSIC. 12 14 9t4p

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats.

Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.

Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,

At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.

CARD.—*We have made Overcoats a specialty this season. Having been fortunate in securing large lots of Choice Goods in Chinchillas, Esquimaux, Beavers, Cassimeres, etc., etc., etc., etc., Foreign and Domestic—late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture, we are enabled to offer them at prices less than some Goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years. They are selling rapidly, but are as rapidly replenished each day. Style, fit, and make equal to best customer work, at half the price.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Skating Jackets, } *Large Assortment.*

SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT REDUCED PRICES.

OVERCOATS.

Worth $65·00.....Selling at.....$45·00
" 40·00..... " ..... 30·00
" 30·00..... " ..... 20·00

BUSINESS COATS.

Worth $40·00.....Selling at.....$30·00
" 35·00..... " ..... 25·00
" 30·00..... " ..... 20·00

PANTALOONS.

Worth $20·00.....Selling at.....$15·00
" 18·00..... " ..... 12·00
" 15·00..... " ..... 10·00

VESTS.

Worth $10·00.....Selling at.....$7·00
" 8·00..... " ..... 5·00
" 5·00..... " ..... 3·50

This great reduction in the prices of first-class Ready-made Clothing is made at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental.

EVERY PREPARATION is now being made to forward as rapidly as possible the grand distribution of presents among the shareholders in the Riverside Institute. The total value of the presents is $100,000 One present is guaranteed with every dollar share, besides a handsome steel plate engraving. Those who wish shares and would escape the daily increasing throng, should apply at once to the principal office, No. 221 Chesnut street.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—Joseph Rosenbaum & Co., No. 4 6 Arch street, above Fourth, south side, offer their splendid assortment of Hudson's Bay Sable, Mink Sable, real Siberian Squirrel, etc., etc., at the most reasonable prices. Please give us a call. P. S.—No business transacted on Saturdays.

1867. FINE CONFECTIONERY, 1867.
In neat boxes for Holiday Presents, delivered to any part of the city. E. G. WHITMAN & CO.,
No. 318 Chesnut street.

CATARRH.—A clergyman, aged forty-two, had long suffered with catarrh, which had not only been a source of annoyance, but began to excite uneasiness in regard to its effects upon his general health. There was a frequent and sometimes a profuse discharge from the head, frequent sneezing, and an almost entire loss of smell. He procured a box of Humphreys' Specific Catarrh Pills No. 19, and was entirely cured, even to a return of his sense of smell in the course of a few weeks.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Riley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marcus', Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3129 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

MANIFOLD are the phases in which nervous diseases present themselves. Neuralgia, nerve-ache, are the most prominent, any of which are removed or prevented by taking an occasional dose of Dr. Turner's Tic Douloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill. This valuable remedy never fails to effect a cure. Apothecaries have this medicine.

A BEAUTIFUL Christmas Gift is a Photo-Miniature for only $1·00, at B. F. Reimer's Photograph Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. 6 Cards, or one large Picture, $1·00.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
Presents for Ladies.
Presents for Gents.
Presents for Children.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

KERR—GRIFFITH.—On the evening of October 8, 1867, by the Rev. George Bringhurst, No. 758 S. Ninth street, JAMES KERR to Miss KATE GRIFFITH, all of this city.

WILLIAMS—REEVES.—On the 13th instant, at Kensington M. E. Parsonage, No. 247 Richmond street, by Rev. W. J. Paxson, Mr. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS to Miss ANN ELIZABETH REEVES, both of this city.

DIED.

APPLETON.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. ELIZA C. APPLETON, aged 60 years, at the residence of her son, No. 2204 Hamilton street.

Services at the house on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Funeral on Wednesday, the 18th instant. To proceed to St. George's Cemetery, Delaware, by 8 A. M. train from Broad and Prime streets.

ERRICKSON.—On the morning of the 13th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ERRICKSON, in her 72d year.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John R. Greene, at Tacony, Twenty-third Ward, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Episcopal Church, Holmesburg.

FENTON.—On the 8th instant, CHARLES F. FENTON, of Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Fifth day (Thursday) next, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at Abington Friends' Meeting-house, in Abingtown township, Montgomery county.

GRAUEL.—On the 15th instant, EMMA GRAUEL, daughter of Lafayette and Phœbe Grauel aged 1 year 10 months and 3 days.

Gone to meet her sister.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, rear of No. 604 St. John street, above Buttonwood, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

LOCHMAN.—After a long and painful illness, on Saturday morning, the 14th instant, Mrs. MAGGIE N. LOCHMAN, wife of Charles L. Lockman, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, Carlisle, Pa., on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

McKENNA.—On Sunday evening, the 15th instant, JOHN F., son of Patrick McKenna and Ellen Dimond, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 327 South street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Solemn High Mass at St. Joseph's Church. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery.

McKEOWN.—On the 14th instant, BENJAMIN McKEOWN, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M.; Shiloh Lodge, No. 142, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 215 South street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MERRICK.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.

The relatives and friends of the family, St. John's Lodge, No. 115, A. Y. M.; Conquanock Lodge No. 443, I. O. of O. F.; also the officers and employes of the United States Mint, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James S. Barber, No. 1839 N. Twelfth street, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

ORR.—On the 15th instant, KATE OGILBY, daughter of James and Julia Orr, in the 27th year of her age.

The male relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 4236 Frankford street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, in Chicago, Illinois, WILLIAM TAYLOR, son of Maria and the late Jacob Taylor, in the 21st year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. (Rhode Island and New York papers please copy.)

THURLOW.—On Monday morning, the 16th instant, NETTIE F., daughter of Charles L. and Carrie E. Thurlow, aged 3 months and 18 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 524 Marshall street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, the 15th instant, ADDIE MAY, infant child of John G. and Mary M. Williams, aged 1 year 4 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Oxford road, above Frankford, on Wednesday morning, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WHOLESALE
BUCK GLOVE
MANUFACTURERS,
McNEELY & CO.,
1 10 wsmlmrp] NO. 64 N. FOURTH STREET.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

BOILER EXPLOSION IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.

Destruction of Property and Probable Loss of Life.

About half-past 4 o'clock this morning, the citizens of West Philadelphia were startled by a concussion and thundering crash, which seemed to shake their dwellings to their very foundations. It was not long before it was ascertained that a terrible explosion had occurred, and in the excitement which was constantly increasing, rumor spread that many lives had been lost. The following are the particulars of the occurrence:—

At the hour mentioned the boiler in the large whisky distillery No. 4118 Ludlow (lately Oak) street, exploded with a terrific effect. The boiler was placed in a room attached to the main building, which is an extensive one, and near it was stationed the engine. The explosion demolished the whole building—the engine-room being completely wrecked, while its roof was blown to atoms, scarcely a vestige remaining. The large engine seemed, from its appearance, to have been placed in some fiery furnace, and curled and distorted by the flames and heat. The large building adjoining this was greatly damaged—the walls being shattered—while the roof was lifted from its place, and had settled back with a great crash, which demolished beams, and made large crevices in the walls.

Had it not been that the boiler was placed in a small building adjoining the distillery, the effect of the explosion would have been terrible, and attended with a great loss of life, since there were many workmen engaged in it. As it is the result has been serious, and may prove fatal to some of the wounded workmen.

The engineer, Samuel Sweeney, was badly scalded, especially about the face and neck, but not fatally.

George Whetley, a fireman, had his skull fractured by a beam, that came crashing down, and was fatally scalded. He was taken to the Hospital, and the latest report was that he had died.

Joseph McGrady, whose duty it was to tend the mash tub, was seriously scalded, and was taken to his home, No. 22 Carlton street.

These men were all taken from the ruins soon after the explosion occurred, and amid the wildest excitement of the crowd that had gathered about the scene, and who believed that the *debris* of stones and burning beams still covered the bodies of other workmen who had been killed, and buried them from sight. But there were ready hands to search beneath the ruins, and it was soon ascertained that none had been killed, and no more had been wounded than those enumerated above.

The distillery was occupied by John Haas, and was run steadily almost day and night to complete a large contract then on hand, but which was destined never to be completed, by the dire calamity which so suddenly occurred, and with such terrible effect.

Near the distillery were three frame buildings, Nos. 4118, 4120, and 4126 Ludlow street, and owned by David Eastborn, a colored man, that were more or less damaged by the explosion, their windows being shattered by the shower of stones and mortar, and their roofs being almost broken in by the beams and large stones and iron which fell upon them. No. 4126 is occupied by Eastborn. A large stone was forced through one of the windows of the second story, leaving the shutter nothing but splinters, and bounded on to the floor just beneath the bed on which two of Mr. Eastborn's sons were sleeping, and then glanced upwards, lifting the bed about three feet, and then letting it down with a jar that startled the household, but caused no injury. Another large stone, which must have been a portion of a window cap, smashed through a door on the first floor, and bounded into a stove, breaking through its iron top as though it were tinsel, and then burying itself in the oven.

The buildings Nos. 4118 and 4120, tenanted by colored families, were damaged in about the same manner; some of the large boulders and pieces of iron tearing right through their walls of wood as though they were shavings. A portion of the boiler, weighing about one hundred pounds, was thrown about two squares from the scene of the explosion and landed in Ludlow street, sinking deep into the ground. The boiler was almost a new one, and of large dimensions, and its explosion is said to have resulted from negligence in allowing the water to get low and the boiler hot, and then pumping in a new supply of cold water.

The distillery building was formerly occupied by Charles Harding as a snuff-mill. All the morning—from the time when the first thundering report was heard—the place has been thronged with people, who came breathlessly, fearing that the calamity might even prove more fatal that the terrible Sansom street explosion. The loss is $7000 on the boiler, engine, and engine-room, these being totally demolished. The main building can, with no very great expense, be repaired and made strong again.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed results:—

26 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	$123·50
39 shares Commercial National Bank	$34·00
7 shares Southwark National Bank	$105·00
79 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	$3·00
LOT OF LAND, 6 ACRES, Frankford, Twenty-third Ward	$4125·00
LOT, Trenton avenue and Church street, Frankford, Twenty-third Ward	$4500·00
LARGE LOT and 2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Vine street, west of Twentieth street, extending through to Reeves street	$2325·00
2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 2023 and 2025 Ritchouse street, between Spruce and Locust, with four Three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear on Stewart street	$1250 each
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 924 N. Sixth street	$3950·00
VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND, No. 231 Dock street, between Second and Third	$10,900·00
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 838 Capital street, below Parrish street, west of Twenty-first, with a two-story Brick Cottage in the rear, on Corinthian avenue	$2300·00
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 2121 Sharswood street, above Girard College, with a two-story Brick Cottage in the rear on Wright street	$2450·00
VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, 2½ ACRES, south side Fisher's lane, within one square of the Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad	$4700·00
A VALUABLE PATENT	$100·00

THE LADIES' FAIR in aid of the Alexander Presbyterian Church opened last evening, in the new Church building, northeast corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, under very favorable circumstances. The ladies have exerted themselves to make the undertaking a success, and the result is that the tables are covered with a handsome display of useful and fancy articles, which are offered for sale at reasonable prices. To those of our readers who may wish to spend an evening pleasantly, and at the same time assist a very worthy enterprise, we would suggest that they cannot do either better than by visiting the Church in question any evening this week.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Morgan McFadden was last night arrested for assaulting Officer Henry Cabe, of the Eighteenth District. It appears that there was a fight in a tavern on Richmond street, above William, where heads were being jammed and contused with beer mugs and fists, during which the officer went in and caught McFadden as one of the ringleaders. He managed to drag him out beneath a shower of blows, and once out, was followed by the hooting crowd and somewhat beaten. Still he hung, like a true officer, to his prisoner, and finally carried him off to the Station. Alderman Senix committed him.

VINDICTIVENESS.—John Martin had been discharged from the employment of Mr. Ford, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Now what should he do but wait outside of the shop until Mr. Ford came out, and there grievously assault him. Yesterday he was arrested, and committed by Alderman Johnson in default of $1000 bail.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last night, about 9 o'clock, a slight fire occurred in C. Lang's jewelry store, at Fifth and Race streets. The clerk, before locking up, had filled the stove full of coal and opened all the drafts, so that before he had been gone fifteen minutes the stove was red hot. A coat hanging near it was soon in flames, but the fire, being soon discovered, extended no further.

FIRE.—A portion of the kitchen of the house occupied by Mr. Butler, at Forty-first and Chesnut streets, West Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire about half-past 11 o'clock this morning. $200 will repair the damage done.

FOR RECKLESS DRIVING, at Fifteenth and Filbert streets, and a general disregard for life and property, Thomas Hasset was arrested, and held to answer by Alderman Jones.

EXCELLENT SKATING AT THE ARCTIC PARK, EIGHTH Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
FIRST GRAND MASQUERADE CARNIVAL of the season TO-MORROW AFTERNOON and EVENING, weather propitious. Admission, 25 cents. 11*

CHESTS OF TOOLS IN FULL VARIETY, from $1 to $30 each, and Boys' Work-benches, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 335 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

CARVED WALNUT BRACKETS, CORNER Shelves, Towel-Holders, and Match Safes are useful and ornamental gifts. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 335 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PRESENT TO A PRACTICAL HOUSEkeeper—A Carpet-Sweeper, Self-tacking Carpet Stretcher, Clothes-Wringer, Washing Machine, or some other Labor-saving article, from TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 335 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 48 South FOURTH St. 12 10

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet Frelich Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 3mp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3mp

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 26 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [49]

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28 wsm8p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 3mp

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 3mp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5 3mp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5 3mp

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A very large and fine assortment of WRITING DESKS, from $1·75 to $50.

Portfolios, Leather Desks Purses, Pocket Books, Ladies' Companions, Cigar Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, Chess Cribbage, and Backgammon Boards, and a great variety of

NEW GAMES, ETC.

1868. DIARIES. 1868.

R. ROSKINS & CO., Stationers and Engravers, 129 11 2 25 No. 913 ARCH Street.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE

WILLCOX & GIBBS — UNDER FULLY SILENT — No. 720 — Chestnut Street, — Philad'a. — EFFICIENT & COMPLET — SEWING MACHINE — PRESENT — UPERB CHRIS

AGENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company, OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$95·83	do.	do.	5 ⅜ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 5

VIENNESE SKATE BAGS

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS

NOVELTY.

These Elegant Goods have been expressly designed for this

CHRISTMAS SALES,

AND ARE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

10 2 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF Family, Pulpit, and Photograph BIBLES,

Superior to any heretofore issued from the American Press, and will compare favorably with the English and Oxford Editions, and at prices at least one-half less.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

WM. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

12 16 2wrp Below Fourth, South Side.

THIRD EDITION

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Negro Normal School Opening—The Weather, etc., etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—The anniversary meeting of the Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People, and formal opening of the normal school building, took place here last night, and was largely attended by whites and blacks. There are now seventy-three schools in sixteen counties of Maryland, in which over four thousand colored children are educated. Generals Howard and Gregory were present and spoke. The former warmly favored the present system of reconstruction. Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Philadelphia, William J. Albert, Judge Bond, Francis T. King and others spoke.

The weather has slightly moderated, but navigation still is somewhat impeded. The chief business activity is in putting up ice.

The Sufferers by the Fire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Mrs. Rosanna Murphy died last night at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received by inhaling smoke during the fire at the tenement house on Second avenue yesterday morning. The medical attendants despair of the lives of Julia Kelley and Cornelius O'Meara.

Charged with Murder.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The three persons arrested on the charge of being concerned in the murder of Henry Werfenbach, on election night, have been discharged, there being no evidence to connect them with the commission of the crime.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Cotton steady at 15½c. Flour quiet; sales of 4000 barrels—State, $8·60@10·80; Ohio, $10·60@13·10; Western, $8·60@14·60; Southern, $12·25@16·; California, $12·25@13·50. Wheat firm. Corn steady; sales of 26,000 bushels Western at $1·40@1·42. Oats firmer; sales of 29,000 bushels Western at 81@87c. Barley advancing. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $20·87½. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Stocks dull, Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Reading, 95; Canton Company, 46½; Erie Railroad, 73½; Cleveland and Toledo, 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99⅞; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 117½; Illinois Central, 133; Cumberland preferred, 12⅜; Missouri 6s, 97½; Hudson River, 131; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108¾; do. 1864, 104½; do. 1865, 105½; Ten-forties, 104½; Seven-thirties, 104¾. Gold, 134½. Money, 7@8 per cent.

The cause of the advance in U. S. Five-twenties of 1862 is said to arise from the fact that the foreign bankers are short, and are compelled to buy to fill their contracts.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Charles Gilpin and John K. Valentine, United States Attorneys.—In the case of the United States vs. Timothy McCarthy, charged with carrying on the distilling business without having paid the special tax, before reported, the defense alleged that after the expiration of the first license in April, 1867, the defendant did not take another one, but left off the business and shut up his place. Verdict not guilty. I. Newton Brown for defendant.

The United States vs. John Haizel. This was a criminal prosecution upon a charge of perjury. It was alleged by the United States that on the 2d of last month the defendant offered himself as bail for the appearance of Daniel Kinsey, to answer an indictment in this court. At that time he was asked whether or not he was bail for any one else, and he, upon his oath, replied "I am not bail for any other person." This oath was false, for he was then bail for the appearance of a man before Alderman Beitler. Charles Lincoln, Deputy Clerk of this court, and the Alderman were called to substantiate these allegations. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. R. H. Gallagher charged with assault and battery upon Dr. De Young, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Theodore Sill was convicted a charge of the larceny of a pocket-book containing $150. He one day hailed an express wagon in the street, and got upon the box beside the driver. After riding a few squares he spoke to a female on the sidewalk, got down from the wagon, and joined her. Soon afterwards the driver missed his pocket-book. Of course his suspicions rested upon the prisoner, and upon making inquiries he learned that he had suddenly become possessed of, and had given $50 to a girl at Atlantic Garden. He then went to him and told him that if he would restore the money he would not be prosecuted, and he gave back $90, thus confessing his guilt.

The same prisoner pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery. He forged the name of John P. Mitchell, President of the Manayunk Fire Company, to a subscription list, requesting from the public donations of money to aid the Company in building a new engine house and representing that he was properly authorized to act in raising the money, and receiving several gifts. He was in fact a member of this Company, but had no authority from them.

Neal McCluskey, Neal McCormick, and John McCormick, three boys, were convicted of a charge of the larceny of bedding. The articles were stolen, and were found in the possession of the defendants in a wood-shed, which they had made their nest, and this possession was unexplained.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow. Charles N. Mann, Prosecuting.—Thomas Elliott was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Margaret Brown was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Charles Breckler was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. There were two bills against this defendant.

Ludwig Vite was charged with the larceny of leather, valued at $2 0. The evidence was that the leather was given the defendant with the understanding that he was to make shoes of it for the prosecutor. He did not do as he promised, but made other articles of the leather, sold them, and pocketed the proceeds.

The defense alleged a purchase of the leather. Jury out.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Heller vs. Noble. An action for damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained in an assault and battery committed by defendant on plaintiff. Before reported. The claim for damages amounted to $3000. Verdict for plaintiff, ten cents.

George Stockham vs. Luther Dock. An action of trover. It was set forth by plaintiff that on the 21st of April, 1866, a half raft of pine lumber belonging to him was casually lost by becoming detached, and was afterwards picked up by the defendant. The defendant knew whose property it was, but refused to deliver it up, and disposed of it for his own benefit.

The defense alleged that when apprised of the plaintiff's ownership of the raft, they offered to deliver it to him upon his calling for it and paying the expenses of taking it in; and the plaintiff never advanced the money, and consequently his lumber was never returned. But it was further alleged that Mr. Dock bought the lumber from another, who picked it up, and that he himself did not find it floating. On trial.

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.

RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store, 11 1 fmw2m5p] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

NOW READY, Gentlemen's and Youths BOOTS AND CAITERS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG, NO. 525 ARCH STREET, 9 28 smw3m rp One door below Sixth.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT

HENRY'S, 12 6 fmwst NO. 16 N. EIGHTH STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Important Financial Bill Offered by Mr. Sherman—Mr. Stevens' New Reconstruction Bill—The St. Thomas Treaty—Probable Repeal of the Disfranchising Laws, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee had under consideration to-day Seward's treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas and St. John islands, but no decision was reached. It appears that Great Britain is interested in the Danish treaty, as there is provision for a joint occupation of the Island of San Juan by the United States and Great Britain.

The House Military Committee have agreed to report in favor of the repeal of the law of March disfranchising deserters.

Mr. Sherman also reported the House Contraction bill, and will attempt to get action on it before the holidays.

Mr. Stevens reported a bill relating to reconstruction, and providing that a majority of those who vote on that question may adopt the new Constitutions. That members of Congress may be chosen at the time that the Constitutions are voted on. That each State shall have the same number of Representatives it had in the session last preceding the war, with a proviso that, in some States, one or two shall be chosen on a general ticket.

Senator Sherman was authorized to-day by Senate Finance Committee, and reported a bill for funding the national debt into consolidated bonds, registered, and with coupons, in such denominations as he may prescribe, payable, principal and interest, in coin, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., payable in forty years from date, and to be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years, and to be issued in sufficient amounts to cover all outstanding or existing obligations.

Section 2 provides that one per cent. shall be reserved in lieu of the State and Government taxation, one-half to be distributed among the States and the other half to be applied to the payment of the national debt. Another section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds not exceeding five hundred millions, interest and principal payable in Frankfort or London, and bearing interest at the rate of four and a-half per cent., running forty years, redeemable after twenty years. Another section provides that holders of five-twenty bonds may exchange them after five years for the bonds authorized by this act.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Sherman (Ohio) reported from the Committee on Finance a bill to fund the national debt, and for conversion of United States notes. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Howard (Mich.), from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution to change the time of holding their annual meeting for stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with an amendment that the term of office of former occupants shall cease after election. Adopted.

The bill to repeal the cotton tax was taken up, and debated by Mr. Conkling, who moved to postpone it until February.

Mr. Williams opposed the motion, and Mr. Morton spoke again in opposition to the bill, although he said the present tax was too high.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Mr. McCormick, member elect from the Third District of Missouri, appeared, and the oath having been administered to him by the Speaker, took his seat.

The Speaker proceeded, as the regular business in order in the morning hour, to the call for reports.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to provide for juries in the District, recommitted and ordered to be printed. The bill provides that in all criminal cases in the Supreme Court of the District, the Court may, when satisfied an impartial jury cannot be obtained in the District, issue a special venire for such a number of disinterested men as may be deemed necessary, being citizens of the United States, and having the qualifications of electors of the State or District of their residence.

Mr. Robinson (N. Y.), moved to reconsider the vote by which communications from several departments of the Government, relating to additional compensation of employes, were referred yesterday to the Committee on Retrenchment. He claimed that they should be re erred to the standing Committee of the House on Expenditures in the various departments. Motion entered.

Mr. Orth (Ind.) offered a resolution requesting information from the President as to the amount received from the Chinese Government, under the treaty of 1858, for the payment of losses sustained by American citizens, and how distributed. Adopted.

Mr. Koontz (Pa.) introduced a joint resolution for furnishing meters to small distilleries. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) inquired of the Speaker whether the Reconstruction Committee had the right to report at any time. The Speaker thought it had not.

Mr. Stevens asked unanimous consent to enable him to report from the Reconstruction Committee's bill relating to the reconstruction of the Southern territory. The bill was read for information.

The first section modifies the Reconstruction acts, so that a simple majority of votes cast for or against a State Constitution may affirm or reject such Constitution.

The third section assigns the number of Representatives as follows:—To South Carolina, six, of whom two shall be elected by general ticket; to North Carolina, eight, one on general ticket; to Georgia, eight, one on general ticket; to Florida, one; to Alabama, eight, one on general ticket; to Arkansas, three; to Virginia, the number is left blank in the bill.

Messrs. Chanler, Ross, and others objected to the introduction of the bill, and it was not received.

Mr. Eggleston (Ohio) introduced a bill to pay certain troops of Cincinnati, engaged in putting down the Kirby raid in 1862; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back several bills, memorials, etc., improperly referred to that Committee, and which were, on his motion, referred to their appropriate committees.

Mr. Thomas (Md.), from the same Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to continue the inquiry concerning public affairs in Maryland, with all the powers and authority given to the committee on that subject by orders and resolutions of the House.

Mr. Phelps (Md.) moved an amendment—that the Representatives from Maryland be privileged to attend at the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

Mr. Thomas said he had no objection to that.

Mr. Phelps spoke of this investigation as going on since last December, and characterized it as a secret *ex parte* inquisition carried on with it. Representatives intended not only to impeach a State of the Union in full fellowship, but to put that State on trial for its life, its independence, its sovereignty, and its integrity.

Mr. Thomas declined to go into the discussion of the general question now, and remarked that when the time came for it hard words would not have much effect on him self or on the House. A discussion at this time in the absence of the testimony, would be a waste of time, of strength, and of the temper and patience of the House. He would say, however, that on his own instance the Judiciary Committee had some time ago thrown open its doors, and allowed any member from Maryland to read in confidence the testimony taken, and suggest the names of witnesses to be examined. With such a latitude as authority given to his colleague, he did not think there was any room for complaint.

The Fenian Union.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A document appears today in the *Irish People* newspaper signed by John Savage, F. B. Gallagher, John O'Neil, John C. O'Brien, and William R. Roberts, specifying the basis of the union agreed upon between the Roberts and Savage wings of the Fenian Brotherhood. The leadership of the united organization is to be tendered to John Mitchell.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Danish Officers at the White House

They are Negotiating for the Sale of St. Thomas.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

Our East India Squadron.

A letter was received at the Navy Department this morning from Commander Earl English, of the United States steamer Iroquois, announcing her arrival at Singapore on October 6, from Bombay. The Wachusett and Wyoming were at Singapore when the Iroquois arrived, and were to sail in a few days for the United States.

Danish Officers at the White House.

This morning Captains Edward Carstensen and Stedman, of the Royal Navy of Denmark, were presented to the President by Secretary Seward at the White House. These officers are here in reference to the cession of the Danish West India Islands to the United States, and ar

SOMEBODY'S STOCKING.*

BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN.

1. WHERE THE STOCKING HUNG.

The Stocking hung on the door-post of a little room in the fourth story of a respectable tenement-house not far from the great theatres of Broadway.

It was fastened to the door-post by an iron fork, which pierced the delicate meshes with its cruel prongs.

It was a Stocking of thread, too thin and fine to be worn at the chilling Christmas season; and it was easy to see that it belonged to a shapely ankle and a tiny foot.

The tenants of the building, as they passed by and saw it hanging there, looked at it curiously, but nobody touched it or thought of putting anything in it, till at last Jack came along.

Jack stopped when he came along.

"Well, I vow," said Jack, with an air of never having seen such an extraordinary affair before, "here's Somebody's Stocking!"

Whose?

Ah! that was the very question Jack asked himself—"Whose?"

Now what was it which made Jack's memory go wandering back through the shadows of the dead and gone past, at sight of Somebody's Stocking hanging by Somebody's door?

It did go wandering back, that is certain, and the result of its wanderings was that Jack heaved a sigh, and again asked himself, "Whose?"

A woman's, of course. That was clear enough.

And a pretty woman's, of course; for it was not possible that this fine, white, shapely stocking belonged to a woman with an ugly face and an ill-formed ankle and a clumsy foot.

"It is just the Stocking," thought Jack, still standing in the growing shadows, and looking at it, "that She might have worn."

He sighed again as he thought of her, and again his memory went wandering back through the shadows of the dead and gone Past, and showed him her picture as she was when they were children together, and when she hung her stocking out in the little door-porch, in the old village, for him to see and to put some sugar-plums in, as he did.

And once more he sighed, as he wondered where she was—whether she was living still, or whether the daisies in the village graveyard were growing over her.

"Why," he said at last to himself,—necessarily to himself, for there was no one else present to say it to—"why, in all my journeyings about the world, does her face journey always with me? and why do I linger so lovingly over my thoughts of her when the Christmas time comes round? and what," and here he looked again at the door-post, "has Somebody's, or anybody's, Stocking to do with her?"

And then Jack thought that if he had a wife to love and to care for, he might forget her, and all about her, and nevermore do such a foolish thing as to linger over a mere Stocking on Somebody's door-post.

He thought he would go away, and not be foolish any more; and as he was going he said—and this was being more foolish than ever:—

"Perhaps I might marry the owner of the Stocking."

Foolish indeed! To marry a girl because, and only because, you are pleased with her Stocking were certainly the depth of the foolish and the height of the absurd.

For, after all, this Somebody might be the respectable but red-faced Irish washerwoman he met sometimes on the stairs. Oh! most decidedly, Jack couldn't marry a washerwoman; for Jack was an artist, in his way, and a very good way it was, in his opinion.

And besides, the washerwoman was already married.

So that settled *that* matter.

2. WHAT WAS IN IT.

Nothing.

Not a thing.

Whoever this Somebody was, she had found no admirers to put presents in her Christmas Stocking.

She had hung it there, he could well imagine, in a hopeful, childish way, believing perhaps in the sweet but stupid fallacy of Kriss Kringle—and perhaps when the Christmas should be gone, and Bethlenam's Star should have ceased to shine, and the Sun of wickedness and greed should have arisen in the great city, she would find her stocking as she left it.

—

Empty!

Ah! that would be sad!

Well, we all have our disappointments in this weary world. We set our hopes on an object of desire; we long for it wearily and anxiously; we train our vines patiently, carefully, certain that they will bear the fruit for which we yearn; and then——

(Blank, if you please:—To the printer.)

It is blank, whether we please or no.

I, being a woman with a woman's weakness, fall in love with a man who vows he loves me, and will be true to me to-day and to-morrow and to all eternity.

He is true to me to-day; but when to-morrow comes, without at all waiting for eternity, he has married a girl for her money and left my poor heart yearning wearily after—

(Another blank, if you please.)

You, being a man, with your strong brain and your desire for distinction, pursue the phantom Fame or the firefly Fortune, giving to the chase all there is in you of energy, will, determination, power, and when you catch the brilliant thing that has lured you, you find it less than a phantom, less than a firefly; a bubble, which bursts at your touch, and is like the Stocking,

Empty!

3. SUGAR PLUMS.

Ting-a-ling-ling-ling! Thank goodness for it! Down comes the curtain.

Oh what? It must go up again?

Yes, the audience wants another look at the transformation scene.

"Attitudes!" cries the prompter, and claps his hands.

Kitty lifts her gilded vase on a level with her black eyes, points her unmoving finger at it, and up the curtain goes, while the lights blaze, and the pedestals turn slowly and the orchestra drones its intoxicating music.

Jack resolved that the Stocking should not long remain empty. Why should Somebody be disappointed altogether, when a trifle—the merest trifle—would perhaps fill her young heart with happiness?

Young?

Oh, that question was settled long ago. Young of course. Somebody was as fair as her Stocking was white, as fine in quality as a woman as her Stocking was as a Stocking.

So now to nullify its emptiness—to fill the vacuum which nature abhors in Stockings.

He drew a silver dollar from his pocket: he looked around in the growing gloom to be sure that nobody was watching him; he opened the Stocking wide at the top—

Hark!—Somebody coming!

Jack suddenly changed his mind and walked quickly away—up to his room, shutting the door after him with a bang.

*Published by the American News Company.

At last it is over. Down they come off the pedestals—all the fairies and all the water-sprites; released from his position is Harlequin; off came Pantaloon's false nose and chin; and Clown facetiously asks Columbine if she would not like to play it all over, just for fun.

"Ladies and gentlemen!"

All stand motionless, for this is the voice of the stage-manager.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the evening performance begins at half-past seven *pre*-cisely. *Ne* ten minutes' grace"

The ladies and gentlemen shrug their shoulders at this announcement, and one of the ladies who takes in plain sewing, which she does between the waits, says to one of the gentlemen, who belongs to a fire company in the Bowery, that she always did despise these matinee performances, and always shall.

"Speak well of the bridge that carries you over," replies the gentleman.

"As Booth did of his nose till the bridge of it got broken," says Clown, who will have his joke.

"What time is it?" asks somebody.

"A quarter to six," replies somebody else.

"My goodness! We never shall have time to go home and get dinner!"

"Dinner!" echoes Pantaloon, who is cast for the heavy parts as a general thing, and has a great contempt for himself in the Christmas pantomime, where he does little but get knocked down, and be helped up, and bawl and grimace over his petty woes. "Dinner! *You* think of dinner—I of the revenge! Ha, ha-a-a-a!" and he strides behind the wings.

"I'd like to revenge myself on a good fat turkey," says Columbine. "What is Christmas without a turkey?"

"Exactly! Also, what is home without a mother?"

Nobody seems inclined to answer these pertinent queries, and the Christmas players go thronging towards the dressing-rooms.

"Oh, say!"

Clown speaks.

"Suppose we send and get something to eat, and have it in the green room?"

"Agreed," says a voice.

"Agreed," says another voice, in a higher key.

"A-a-agreed!" is given in the well-known strain of Hecate, and instantly joining hands the players form a ring, dancing wildly, and singing in unison for their own private diversion that which they have often sung for the diversion of the public.

"Around, around!
Around, around!
About, about!
About, about!
All ill keep running,
Running in!
All good keep out!"

"Stop!" roars Pantaloon. "By the pricking of my thumbs, something wicked this way comes!"

It proves to be the leading man, the poetical Hamlet, about whom all the Fifth Avenue girls are raving, who opens the back door and stalks in with an umbrella under his arm, overshoes on his feet, a yellow-covered playbook in his hand, and a cold in his head.

"You're earning your sal easy," says Clown to him with some reproach.

"I earn it hard enough the rest of the year," says Hamlet; "it would be a pity if I couldn't rest when the Christmast pantomime is on."

But the Clown does not hear what Hamlet says, for the words are drowned in another wild chorus of the circling ring:—

"Send down Sal!
Send down Sal!
Send down Sala-*ree!*"

"Something too much of this," says the tragedian with a frown, "What says the king?"

"The king says he's hungry. Where's the call boy? Let's send him out. What shall it be? Oysters?"

"Ay, my good lord?"

"Fried oysters, Smirkins"—to the call-boy—"and let 'em be hot."

All adjourn to the green room, except the call-boy, who disappears into the street.

Smirkins is a boy of twenty-nine or thirty, who has been in love so many times that his face is seamed with lines of care, and a great Woe sits ever on his unhappy brow.

Smirkins has been in love with all the tragedy queens known to fame, and a large number of the ballet girls whom fame has never deigned to know. In the case of the tragedy queens Smirkins' love is a thing of sighs and glances and unspoken distress. In the case of the ballet girls Smirkins' love dares to find voice; but that does not seem to help the matter greatly.

At present, Smirkins is desperately in love with Kitty King, of the ballet, who is very sorry for Smirkins, but does not care a rush for him.

But at present Smirkins is buried in the depths of an oyster cellar, in quest of oysters fried.

"Boo! boo! how cold it is!" cries Columbine, who has been in her dressing-room and got a shawl. "I *do* wonder what people want to come out to the theatre for in such bitter weather as this—and on Christmas Day too!"

"To be sure," answers Harlequin, who is of English birth, and who, according to his own account, has passed the whole of his life prior to his unfortunate step in coming to America in dancing before the Queen and the rest of the royal family. "In Hengland no one thinks of going to the theater hon a Christmas."

"What's boxing night?" asks Clown.

"The night harfter, to be sure! And harn't they a jolly crowd then?"

No one seems disposed to answer this question, for at the moment re-enter Smirkins, with oysters fried, followed by a waiter heavily laden.

"All hail, Smirkins!"

Shout unanimous.

"You're very good, Mr. Smirkins," says Kitty King, and Smirkins colors violently and joyfully.

"The labor we delight in physics pain," answers the call-boy, who is ambitious to be an actor, but whose histrionic triumphs are as yet restricted to appearing before the curtain between acts, for the purpose of taking up carpets, removing fragments of letters, and the like, on which occasions he is wildly cheered, and boisterously addressed as "Supe! Supe!" greatly to his annoyance.

"Why there's nothing to drink out of!" laments Columbine plaintively.

"There's the goblets we use in *Macbeth*."

This by the property-man, who stands leaning against the door-post with a paper cap on his head and a patch of gilding on his nose.

The offer is altogether facetious, for the goblets are made of pasteboard, and will hold nothing but emptiness.

"Macbeth's goblets!" roars Hamlet, who is also Macbeth as frequently as the public will possibly stand it. "Macbeth's goblets to drink beer out of? Oh, to what base uses we may return, Horatio!"

"Certainly," answers Clown. "Great Alexander stepped a beer barrel."

"So would you," returns Pantaloon, "if you could get a chance—with your mouth at the bung-hole."

"Caitiff!" roars the Clown with his mouth full of oysters fried.

And Kitty King laughs merrily.

"How was your house this afternoon?" inquires the tragedian in a contemptuous tone.

"Splendid," is the reply.

"Splendid, eh?" responds the leading man. "Ah well! Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw! The public taste is sadly deteriorating. Why don't they patronize the legitimate? Why won't the public rush to see my 'Lear' for two years at a stretch?"

"Ah, that would be rather stretching good nature," says Clown.

"The public would have to be as crazy as 'Lear' was, to do such a thing," says Pantaloon.

"Shut up!—perturbed spirit," growls the tragedian; "and give us a sup of your beer."

Spite of quibble and retort, it is easy to perceive that there is no ill-feeling here, and that a spirit of jollity such as is seldom to be met with elsewhere is prevalent.

I think the actor *chez lui*, if an actor may be said to have a *chez lui*, is a very different creature to that which he appears *chez* the superficial and unprofessional observer.

The superficial and unprofessional observer may judge the actor to be a stupid and uninteresting creature off the stage. He may wonder where that genius is hidden which shines out so brightly before the footlights. He may even doubt the existence of that genius, and be inclined to reconstruct his former opinions concerning it.

The truth is that a good actor on the stage is generally a poorer actor off it than any man in society. He is reticent in speech, often awkward in bearing. Perkins, who is in the dry goods line, quite eclipses him in all the small graces. Medoc, the wine merchant, who never read a play of Shakespeare's quite through in his life, spouts bad poetry among his friends till they all think he would have made a better actor than the professional now delighting the town, who sits by in silence while Medoc airs his abilities. Possibly even the professional himself thinks so.

But put the actor among his fellows—and his fellowesses—and believe me, he will instantly become quite a sparkling and romantic creature, from whose tongue drop constant gems.

Among those who can quote back at him, the actor does not hesitate to quote freely. Give him Milton and he responds with Shakespeare. Give him Pope and he returns you Byron. And with his quotings he will mingle an everyday jargon which shall be full of humor, and often even of wit.

Mrs. Siddons stabbed the potatoes. My tragic friend Uno, who plays "Macbeth" so well, always murders a "Duncan" when he carves his Christmas turkey.

But bless you, there is no Christmas turkey here!

And what is more—

"Now then! Lively! Everybody to begin!"

The prompter is bawling in at the green-room door.

Half-past seven already!

"And so ends *my* holiday hour this blessed Christmas!" murmurs the pretty ballet girl, Kitty King, whom the call-boy Smirkins so strongly affects, but who heeds not his affection.

The curtain is up, and Kitty is on with the rest.

"What did you find in your stocking, Sugar-plums?" whispers the call-boy in her ear in one of her waits.

Kitty starts with surprise.

"Who told *you* to call me Sugar-plums?" she says.

"My heart," says Smirkins, sighing heavily, and placing his hand over his watch-pocket. "No offense, I hope?"

"You surprised me so," says Kitty; "for that is what I used to be called when I was a little girl."

"Would we had met in that happy day," says Smirkins with another sigh.

"As for the Stocking," says Kitty, "there was nothing in it."

"But you did not take it down?" says Smirkins.

"No."

"Don't then. Let it hang. Sometimes Santa Claus comes along on Christmas night. You'll find something in it to-morrow morning."

"Ladies of the ballet!" cries the prompter.

"Ladies of the ballet!" echoes the call-boy.

Kitty being one of the ladies of the ballet, goes off with the rest in the glare of the footlights again.

Smirkins mutters to himself, as he walks away,

"I'll put *something* in her stocking, if I have to steal the money to buy it with."

A wicked and most inexcusable resolve, you think; but then, perhaps you never have been so much in love as Smirkins was—or at least so often.

At last came the transformation scene again, and standing on her pedestal as it went round and round, with nothing to do but point at her gilded vase and retain her attitude, Kitty King thought again of that foolish Stocking on the door post.

Oh, no doubt it was a very foolish Stocking, or at least she had been very foolish to hang it there.

But the truth is that when she was a child—not very long ago—Kitty lived in a pleasant little village where it was the custom to hang your stocking on the door-post.

Yes; but those village girls with whom it was the custom had fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters.

Kitty had none.

And some of them—the big girls—had beaux.

Kitty had one. Smirkins. Not much of a one, but all she had. She didn't think much of him.

In the first place, Smirkins was too old to suit Kitty's fastidious taste. In the next place, Smirkins was nothing but a call-boy, and rather a stupid call-boy at that, and incapable of taking care of himself, let alone a wife. In the next place, Smirkins was always falling in love with somebody or other, and making a fool of himself in the most unblushing manner.

Oh, decidedly Smirkins was *too* ridiculous!

Besides, he was not a thoughtful beau. He always went off to his lodgings as soon as the performance was over, and left her to go home alone.

To be sure, she had once told him she preferred to go home alone, for he was tiresome; but if he were anything but a ridiculous, foolish, and altogether incapable Smirkins, he would never have been frightened away by *that!*

That night when she crept home tired, weary, with aching feet and throbbing temples, she glanced at the Stocking as she went into her room, but did not take it down.

"For," said she, "Christmas is not over yet."

She was mistaken.

A steeple-clock ringing midnight chimes told her she was mistaken. Christmas was over.

"Well," she said, shivering a little with the cold, "I'll leave it till morning anyhow."

And as Smirkins locked up the stage manuscripts he said to himself that he would go right down and put *something* in her Stocking, if it were nothing more than a jumping-jack.

And then Smirkins went home and forgot all about it because the weather was so awfully cold.

4. JUMPING JACK.

If the theatre was crowded on Christmas day and evening, the circus was absolutely packed.

"What a house!" said the ringmaster to Mr. Merryman, in a whisper.

"Perfect knocker!" said Mr. Merryman to the ringmaster, in another whisper.

The performance was received with *such* cheers and *such* shouts! The wonderful Monsieur Jacques had half a dozen bunches of flowers thrown to him.

The wonderful Monsieur Jacques, as he was called in the circus bill, was the champion leaper of the circus. He could leap over six horses all standing side by side and turn a somerset in the air, coming down in the ring on his feet. He could jump over the heads of two men, one on the other's shoulders, without brushing a hair of the head over which his feet skimmed. He could turn two somersets in the air at once, as easily as you can turn over this page. He could jump twelve feet and thirteen inches on a dead level without any spring-board or any run for the start.

Oh, a wonderful man was Monsieur Jacques.

He was not a Monsieur, however, and his name was not Jacques—though there is nothing wonderful about *that*, in these days of high-sounding professional cognomens.

His name was John Smithson; but nobody called him so. To all his friends and acquaintances—to the ringmaster and the Clown, and the equestrians and the gymnasts, one and all, he was known as Monsieur Jack.

Jack was twenty-three years old. He was a handsome Jack, besides being an agile one, and what was better still he was an intelligent, thoughtful Jack, and what was best of all he was a good Jack—good and true, steady and quiet, with no worse habits than the one habit of cigar-smoking, and that is saying a good deal for him in these days when all the young men learn to toss off all sorts of tanglesome fluid villainies as naturally as so many naturals.

Jack was neither dissipated nor idle. He was neither a spendthrift nor a bar-room lounger. He had his modest room in a tenement-house, and there he passed the greater part of his time when he was not at the circus, practising his muscular exercises in the day-time, or performing his wonderful feats in the evening.

He was such a graceful, springy, well-shaped, bright-faced lad that many a young girl who had been at the circus that day and that night thought over and over again of the handsome young gymnast when she went home, and dreamed of him when she went to sleep.

But Monsieur Jack's thoughts were preoccupied that day and night; and of all the things that should preoccupy the thoughts of an intelligent young man, what should Monsieur Jack be thinking about but Somebody's Stocking!

Thinking of Somebody's Stocking, he strolled into the theatre, which was still open, and there in the ballet which was being danced he saw a number of stockings.

Not such stockings as Somebody's, though!

And while Jack was looking at the number of stockings on the stage and wondering what was in them—whether flesh and blood, or merely woven wool—for Jack, being in the profession, knew of the mysteries of padding, though disdaining them in his own person—there flitted across his vision, like a dream of the dead and gone Past, the sweet young face he had known years ago, and to whose owner he had given the name of Sugar-plums.

Could it be Kitty King?

He searched the play-bill. No name there. She belonged to the catalogue of nameless nobodies who do most of the work and get least of the pay.

While he sat there the sweet face went away with the others which belonged to the drove of nameless ones, and gave place to a great creature shockingly unclad, who came and threw herself madly about, pointing her toe in the face of the trumpeter, and the bass fiddler, and the tenor drummer, one after the other.

Jack arose and left the theatre.

"I must be mistaken," he said to himself as he walked to his lodgings. "It can never be that little girl who lived in the village and who used to call me Jumping Jack. No, no—it can never be!"

And why, pray, Mr. Jumping Jack? Why, pray, can it never be? Mr. Jumping Jack explains no further, having reached his room—having passed by the doorpost where Somebody's Stocking is still hanging empty in the darkness, and reached his room. He unlocks his door, goes in, locks it inside, and slowly prepares for bed.

"I'd give the world," he says, forgetting altogether that he has not the world to give, "if it were she. But it is not. I was mistaken. *Et voilà tout.*"

5. ET VOILA TOUT.

Mistaken or not, the recollection of the ballet-girl's face torments Monsieur Jack sadly.

He cannot sleep.

He tosses and tumbles on his bed, and all night long he dances through an interminable ballet in his dreams, and points his toe in the face of the trumpeter, and the bass fiddler, and the tenor drummer.

And when in his dreams he is not dancing through the interminable ballet, he is standing on his head at the circus and seeing, to his horror, the sweet-faced, modest little ballet-girl trying to vault over six horses standing side by side, and falling and killing herself.

He wakes early in the morning, and bathes himself and dresses himself and prepares to go down; and going down he meets the jolly washerwoman with the red face who gives him the top of the marnin' and calls Heaven to bless his honest young eyes.

As he reaches the bottom of the flight of stairs leading down to the fourth floor he stops. There it hangs still.

Pinned to the door-post by the cruel prongs of the old-fashioned iron fork, there it hangs still—Somebody's Stocking.

He cares little now who Somebody is.

So far as he is concerned the Stocking may belong to the washerwoman, or to any other woman.

The idea of indulging in sentimental reflections about a woman merely because you have seen her Stocking—

Empty!

And yet as he comes close to it again in passing he does not resist the inclination to pause and look at it once more.

He would *really* like to know whose it is—just for curiosity's sake.

And just for curiosity's sake he stares with all his might at it.

The door behind the post is opened softly, and a white hand is stretched forth to take in the Stocking.

"Empty!" the owner of the hand murmurs, not seeing the young man, and—

"Oh, Sugar-plums!"

The young man darts forward as if he were going to vault over six horses headlong, and grasps her hands in his.

"Dear little Sugar-plums, how came you here?"

"What! *Not* Jumping Jack!" with tears gushing into her eyes, and making her look like an angel right down from the skies.

Or so Mr. Jack thinks.

"Yes—just Jumping Jack. No one else."

"Oh, she is so glad! She is all alone, and so friendless—with father and mother dead, and so little salary, and two rude young men coming every night to the same orchestra seats, and staring at her through their opera-glasses, and writing her insolent love-letters.

("I'll opera-glass 'em!" mutters Mr. Jack under his breath.)

"And you?" says Sugar-plums.

He tells her he is flourishing. He gets a large salary. He lives in humble lodgings, it is true, but his income is large enough for him to carry, if he likes, and go board in a fashionable street.

And then he sighs; and sitting by her side on her little sofa he lifts her white fingers idly with his own, and drops them, and picks them up again, and brings them close to his lips to look at them closely and make sure he has not broken them.

"And what are you doing, Jumping Jack?" asks Sugar-plums.

Why is it possible Sugar-plums don't know what he is doing?

He is a gymnast—the wonder of the town—has she not heard of him? He is the wonderful Monsieur Jacques.

"Oh!" she exclaims, with great eyes. Is he Monsieur Jacques?—the great Monsieur Jacques?—whom she has been longing to see, but she never has a night off? Oh! is it possible he is the extraordinary Monsieur Jacques?

And she looks at him as if he were the Gorilla, or some other great man.

Yes, he is Monsieur Jacques. Doesn't Sugar-plums remember how smart at springing and leaping he was as a boy?

Does she remember? How can she forget? Was not that the reason all the boys nicknamed him Jumping Jack?

Ah, yes, to be sure. Well, he has turned his talent in that direction to some account now, and all the world flocks to see the gymnastics of Monsieur Jacques.

"I have travelled all over the world myself, Sugar-plums. I have performed in London, at the famous Astley's that you and I used to read about in our story-books when we were children. I performed in Paris two seasons—one summer at the Hippodrome and one winter at the Cirque de l'Impératrice. In Paris it was not necessary to call me Monsieur Jacques. Jacqueses are too common in Paris. I was—now what do you think I was on the bills in Paris, Sugar-plums?"

She thought a minute.

"Jumping Jack," she said, lifting her head as a bird might lift its head after picking up a crumb.

"The very thing!" said Mr. Jack, clapping his hands. "What an extraordinary talent you have for guessing, Sugar-plums!"

"And then of course you learned to speak French, Jumping Jack?"

"Oh! yes, I can speak French as well as I can English. *Je parle bien, allez!* Understand?"

Sugar-plums shook her head. "I don't know a word of French," she said.

"*Ah! que je voudrais vous cróquer, petite* Sugar-plums!" uttered Jack, in a low tone.

But she understood this no better than the other.

There was a pause in the little room.

A long, long pause.

And then the water in the tea-kettle boiled over, and sputtered and choked and hissed as if it were a critical spectator of this performance, and felt displeased at the performers.

"Oh, dear!" cried Sugar-plums, starting up and running to it, and trying to appease it—even prepared to return its admission fee if it insisted on it—"oh, dear!"

"Did you call me?" said Jumping Jack slyly.

Sugar-plums blushed.

"*Don't* tease me, Jackie!" she said.

"Well then, I won't," said Mr. Jack; and then there was another long pause, at which the tea-kettle began to hiss again in renewed displeasure.

"I shall have to put you out, Mrs. Tea-kettle," said Sugar-plums, and she lifted it off the fire and set it on the hearth, where it subsided into an inglorious state of silence and dejection.

Sugar-plums drew a long breath, and looked at the little table all spread for breakfast.

Would Monsieur Jacques stay and take breakfast with her?

Of course he would; he was only too happy.

And he took breakfast with her, and was not too happy, but just happy enough.

Happy enough, too, when breakfast was over, to steal up quite close to her side and say softly—

"Sugar-plums!"

"Well, Jackie?"

"Do you remember how I used to love you when I was a boy?"

"Oh, yes," said she, laughing gently. "I remember."

"I'm glad you do."

"But that, Jack, was—when you were a boy."

Jumping Jack seemed a trifle disconcerted by this—but not for long.

"Sugar-plums?" once more.

"Yes, Jackie."

"I love you still."

"Oh, Jumping Jack!"

"Sorry?" queried Jack apprehensively.

"No, Jack. Glad," said she. "I am glad."

"Will you marry me then, Kitty Sugar-plums?"

She pressed his hand hard—as hard as she could—with the hand he was holding, and shut her eyes for a minute or two as if something dazzled her.

When she opened them again, tears ran over from amid the thick, long lashes.

"Crying?" said Jack, looking very much disturbed.

"For joy, Jackie," she said, "Crying for joy."

And she cried for joy while he went on:—

"I have always loved you, Kitty dear—always. Ever since I can remember anything at all, I remember having loved little Kitty King. I loved you as a boy, when you were a little girl, and we were always together; when we went to school together, and sat only two forms apart, and when I used to bring you nuts and apples. Do you remember that?"

Oh, yes—oh, yes, indeed, she remembered that—remembered it well, and should never forget it—never, never!

"I loved you even then, Kitty, as I have never in all my life loved any one else. When I grew up into a big boy, and moved away to New York with my father, I said to myself that I would go back some day to the little village under the hill and marry Kitty King."

"But you forgot to go back, didn't you, Jumping Jack?"

"Forgot, Sugar-plums? Forgot? Oh, *no!* I did go back; but Kitty King was gone away—no one knew where. I loved you then, Kitty, so much that I thought my heart would break. And ever since then, since I have been a man, all these years, we have been separated, I have loved you. I loved your Stocking when I saw it. I meant to put something in it, but I said that I would put nothing in a stocking which might after all belong to somebody I could not love. And so thinking I did put in the best thing I owned in the world—the best thing any man owns, and the best thing he can give to a woman."

"What is that, dear Jack?"

"My heart."

"Oh, Jackie!" and she puts her head down upon his breast where the heart is beating; beating love for her with all its throbs.

"When will you, darling?" he whispers softly.

"Whenever *you* say, dear Jackie," she whispers in reply.

"Then now at once; now when the whole earth is purified for us by the holy Christmas tide; now when the world is wearing its holiday dress, and the old snow-covered city glows warm at its heart with the cheery fires which always blaze so merrily all the Christmas week; now when all hearts should leap for joy. Will you, Kitty Sugar-plums? Will you marry me *to-day*—the day after Christmas?"

"Yes."

He draws her towards him gently, his sweet, sweet Sugar-plums; he puts his arm about her waist, his sweet, sweet Sugar-plums; his unsullied lips touch her young fresh lips in the first kiss of love—the first kiss of sweet, sweet Sugar-plums and splendid Jumping Jack—a heavenly kiss—a Christmas kiss—

Which is interrupted by a rap as of somebody's knuckles on Somebody's door.

And Sugar-plums comes down out of Paradise to the humdrum earth again, and having reached the humdrum earth, cries out,

"Come in!"

Enter Smirkins.

"Good morning, Miss Kitty," says Smirkins, with a grave and apprehensive observation of Mr. Jack.

Whereupon Miss Kitty makes the two gentlemen to know each other, and the effect of the two gentlemen's knowing each other is that the theatrical gentleman, Mr. Smirkins, is quite awed by the consciousness that he is standing in the presence of the wonderful Monsieur Jacques, and it takes him a distressing length of time to get over that feeling of awe.

But he gets over it at last; and they all take comfort together; and Smirkins explains that it was so cold last night he thought he would wait till this morning before coming with something for the Stocking; and he then pulls a ridiculous wooden Jumping Jack out of his pocket, and its appearance is the signal for such an extraordinary amount of laughter on the part of Kitty King and Mr. Jack that Smirkins at once concludes that his appearance on the scene is a triumphant success, and he laughs as heartily as they.

Well! Everything must have an end. They were done laughing at last; and then Kitty explained that she had a real live Jumping Jack which was so much better than a wooden one she was going to marry it.

And Smirkins was sad at first; and glad after he had thought it over a little; and by the time he had accepted an invitation to go to the wedding in the afternoon his face was rosy red with the reflection of the joy of Sugar-plums and Jumping Jack.

Et voilà tout.

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PRINCIPAL AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

All kinds of Revenue Stamps kept constantly on hand, and for sale in all amounts. Stamps forwarded to all parts of the United States by Mail or Express, with the greatest despatch. The following discount allowed:—

On $20.....TWO PER CENT
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Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed
On $20.....TWO PER CENT
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STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1122 and 1124 MARKET Street,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10 3

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stowhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 9

Effects of the Severe Cold—A Man and a Woman Frozen to Death.

A number of persons were severely frost-bitten during the severe snow storm on Thursday night, and two persons, a man and a woman, residing in different portions of the city, were frozen to death. Roundsman Miller, of the Forty-ninth Police Precinct, was informed on Friday morning that a woman named Martha Omeyer had been overcome by cold the night previous, and that her body was lying in a snow bank in the vicinity of Weeksville (Ninth Ward).

It appears the woman was on her way home in company with Mr. Matthew Bird, with whom she lived as housekeeper, in Caresville, near the city line. While passing through a clump of bushes she was overcome by the cold and fell exhausted into a snow bank. Mr. Bird being an elderly man, and very cold and tired, was unable to move her, and so hurried to the nearest house for aid. He returned with a man named Fenner, when it was discovered that she was dead. The men state that they were compelled to abandon the body in consequence of the storm.

Information was lodged at the Station House, and Officer Miller being conducted to the spot, had the remains of the poor woman conveyed to the dead-house. Bird was held as a witness on the inquest by Coroner Lynch. Deceased was about 40 years of age. A man named Thomas Burns was found frozen to death in the basement of No. 117 Butler street, on Friday night, by the occupants of the upper portion of the building. The deceased is said to have been very dissipated in his habits, and it is supposed that while under the influence of liquor he sought shelter there, and lying down to sleep, he died.

There was no fire in the basement, and the deceased was very scantily clothed. A young man named Robert Nash, residing with his parents at No. 119 Bridge street, was found lying in a snow bank near the corner of Main and Prospect streets on Friday evening. He was taken to the Forty-second Police Precinct Station House by Captain Jacobs and Officer Brown, where it was ascertained that one of his hands was badly frost-bitten.

Being somewhat under the influence of liquor, he was detained a few hours, and then given in charge of his father, who conducted him home. Thomas Ball, aged about 40 years, had his feet, hands, and face severely frost bitten on Friday evening. He was in so helpless a condition that it was found necessary to convey him to the City Hospital.—*N. Y. World of yesterday.*

Cost of Reconstruction.

The amount of money heretofore appropriated for carrying out the Reconstruction act is $1,500,000. The Paymaster-General has sent a report to Congress showing that additional appropriations are required, as follows:—

First District, General Schofield . .	$50,000
Second District, General Canby . .	199,689
Third District, General Pope . .	47,163
Fourth District, General Hancock . .	383 822
Fifth District, General Ord . . .	521,580
Total	1,202,254

A MAN RIGHTLY NAMED.—A man named Mainprize, sixty years of age, a shoemaker for many years at Carraby, in Yorkshire, has just had a legacy of £60,000 left him by a cousin, who was a merchant in London, £200,000 having to be divided among three cousins.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7¾ A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Penn Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P.M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05, and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:10 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:10 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1y No. 105 S. Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 8:45 and Oxford at 6:30 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:05 A. M., Oxford at 11:45 M., and Kennett at 12:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

5 19y HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. BASSENFORDER,

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COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
8 6 No. 102 JONES' Alley

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
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Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 26 8m

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
12 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

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A SPECIALTY.

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OF
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds
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FIVE-TWENTIES,
BOUGHT OR CASHED IN GOLD AT BEST MARKET RATES, BY
W. PAINTER & CO.,
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No. 36 South THIRD Street,
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COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
5-20 COUPONS,
DUE 1st JANUARY, BOUGHT BY
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,
WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.
12 10 8w JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER

TO RENT.

TO LET,
Large Third-Story Room,
Well Lighted, with or without Power.
APPLY AT
11 6tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES as being delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—

"How to live and what to live for—Youth, Maturity, and old age—Manhood generally reviewed—The causes of indigestion, flatulence, and Nervous diseases accounted for—Marriage philosophically considered, etc. etc."

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York." 12 6 3m*

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 220 COMMERCE Street. 9

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867, $2,582,362.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	1,039,765·00
Premiums	1,179,598·00
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·12.	INCOME FOR 1867. $360,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30

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$47,000.

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CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.

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On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

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On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,000·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Loan (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
5,000	20 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,500·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·07
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,334·26
	Stock and Scrip of North Sundry Insurance and Other Companies, $6076·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank	$103,017·10
	Cash in Drawer	298.52
		103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
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At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4:30, 6 and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
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Will leave as follows:—
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At 8 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

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At 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.
The 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
December 16, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and Intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:55 A. M., Express; 2:15 P. M., Express; 4:35 P. M., Express; 8:35 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M. stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Newcastle, Kings, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8y H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:45 P. M., and 11:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 9:00 and 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:50 and 6:55 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.
The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 4 P. M.
The Depot is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
4 19y General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER T

DRAMATIC.

Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek's Debut in "Medea," at the Chesnut Street Theatre.

Last winter Bogumil Dawison, a German tragedian, appeared in our city in the legitimate German drama. His advent was heralded by a great flourish of trumpets, and the public were led to expect something wonderful. But the public were doomed to disappointment. Dawison was a good actor, but he was far from being equal to the fame which had preceded him. For this reason, when Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek was announced to appear in our midst, and it was claimed for her that she excelled in dramatic ability every other tragedienne upon the stage, the announcement was received with some distrust on the part of the public. By this theory alone are we able to account for a single vacant seat at the Chesnut Street Theatre, on the occasion of her first appearance before a Philadelphia audience last evening. The public had been fully apprised of her merits, for from her first appearance in New York she has attracted overwhelming houses, holding them spellbound by the startling energy of her personations. She was greeted last evening by a large and appreciative audience, and the effect produced was but a repetition of her triumphs on the New York stage. From the beginning to the end of the play the enthusiasm was unbounded, the audience maintaining usually the most decorous silence during the performance, but at the fall of the curtain at the close of each act giving vent to their great satisfaction by unbounded applause, which imperatively demanded the reappearance of the heroine of the evening. And we have no hesitation in saying that Mad'lle Janauschek fairly merited this decided ovation.

The drama placed on the stage was the *Medea* of Grillparzer, in which the old story of the Golden Fleece has been wrought out in a manner which differs materially from the English version, as well as from the Italian, with which we have of late been made familiar by the acting of Ristori. The most notable divergence from the other renderings is in the absence of "Orpheus," the protector of "Medea" from unpropitious fates. If anything, this omission is an improvement, for it gives more decision and greater strength to the prominent *role* of the play, and demands an increased versatility in the personator of that *role*. Helpless, forsaken by "Jason," pursued with unrelenting hate by gods and men alike, the character of "Medea" is deprived of much of its usual barbarity, is made more human and less ferocious; and the strong love of country and earnest devotion to the welfare of her children which pervade it appeal irresistibly to the sympathies of every auditor. M'lle Janauschek's conception of this difficult and imposing character is wonderfully faithful. She does not storm and rave, but, despite the harshness of her fate, is still human, and womanly withal. Her personal appearance adds much to her rendition of the *role*. Of large, but fair and graceful person; with a prepossessing countenance, over which she exercises unbounded control; and with eyes that express all the varied emotions and passions of her soul, she stands before her audience a life-like impersonation of the crude gentleness of the harsh age which the drama affects to represent. Among the most noticeable points in the representation of "Medea" is the interview, in the second act which she holds with "Creusa," the gentle daughter of the King of Corinth, when the latter attempts to instruct her in the art of playing upon the harp, that she may be able to bring the charms of music to bear upon the callous heart of "Jason." The powerful workings of her heart, when her children are brought before her in the third act, and she is given the privilege of having one of them for a companion in her banishment, if either will choose to follow her, are strikingly shown as she utters the pitiful lamentation:—

"Die Kinder, meine Kinder! Ja sie sind's!
Das Elend'ge, was mir bleibt auf dieser Erde,
Verlockst Du meine Kinder? Lass sie los."

And again, in the same act, she gives the king the lie with an emphasis that might well startle that potent personage, in the words:—

"Das luegst Du, falscher, ungerechter Koenig."

But we must forbear to follow "Medea" through the whole of her sorrowful story, as we should like. Suffice it to say that M'lle Janauschek's wonderful personation of this character is one of the most impassioned, and at the same time one of the most natural, that has been seen upon the stage since the days of Mrs. Siddons and Rachel.

The support given to the central character last evening was admirable, especially that of the two leading auxiliaries, M'lle Singer as "Gorea" and Mr. Scherenberg as "Jason." The latter displayed dramatic power of a high order and rare cultivation.

About 12 o'clock M'lle Janauschek was the recipient of a fine indoor serenade at the Continental Hotel. The "Junge Maennerchor," by whom it was tendered, assembled in one of a long suite of rooms, into which the great tragedienne was ushered. After she was seated, the "Maennerchor" rendered Beschnitt's *Ossia* in excellent style. Dr. Kellner then stepped forward, and in the name of the "Junge Maennerchor," as the representatives of the hundred thousand Germans of the State of Pennsylvania, tendered her a cordial welcome to Philadelphia. M'lle Janauschek responded by expressing her heartfelt thanks for this welcome, and the pleasure which she experienced in being able to contribute something towards introducing into this country the art of the Fatherland. The chorus subsequently gave Fischer's *Roeslein im Wald* and Kuecken's *Wo Freude ihre Kraenze flueche*, after which the company dispersed.

This evening Mad'lle Janauschek will again appear, in the celebrated and always popular character of "Adrienne Lecouvreur." Her engagement, we regret to say, is limited to the present week, as the grand spectacular ballet of *Cendrillon* is to be produced next week at the Chesnut Street Theatre, with a large and efficient troupe of danseuses.

MUSICAL.

La Grange and Brignoli in "Il Trovatore," at the Academy of Music.

It is not often that even the Italian opera draws together as large and brilliant an audience as was present at the Academy of Music last evening, on the occasion of the representation of Verdi's *Il Trovatore* by the La Grange and Brignoli troupe. Every seat was occupied, and there were many holders of unpopular standing tickets. Max Strakosch's company embraces several artists whose fame is world-wide, and who are as popular in Philadelphia as elsewhere, while two new faces—those of Signor Randolfi and Miss Isabella McCulloch—are presented to us. The latter makes her first appearance in Philadelphia, this evening, in *Norma*. The former appeared last evening as the "Count di Luna," in *Il Trovatore*. He makes a good appearance upon the stage, and displays a fine rich baritone voice, which is, however, rather weak, and, in consequence, unsatisfactory. The famous "*Il Valen*," while it served to show the excellent qualities of his voice, made equally manifest its present lack of volume.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the merits of Madame La Grange and Miss Adelaide Phillips, whose rare vocal merits are well known to Philadelphians and duly appreciated by them, notwithstanding that years have elapsed since the former's last appearance in our midst. They sustained the *roles* of "Leonora" and "Azucena" with perfect ease and equality, and imparted to an opera which is a gem in itself all the charms that can readily be thrown about it.

Signor Brignoli, we regret to say, was in his customary mood. He has been entrusted with a tenor voice of wonderful purity and richness, perhaps the finest of the present day; but he is either too indolent to exert himself to the full extent of his powers, or lacks a knowledge of the courtesy which is due to the public from one of his merits and pretensions. It is said that he was, on two occasions, hissed from an European stage by audiences who were determined not to submit to his easy-going style. Perhaps if the audience last evening had administered a similar rebuke, when Signor Brignoli makes his appearance on Thursday evening, as the rollicking "Don Giovanni," he would infuse into his manner a slight tincture of the gayety which alone can prevent his personation of the Don from being a decided burlesque.

This evening *Norma* will be given, with La Grange, McCulloch, Massimiliani, and Susini in the cast.

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OR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

At greatly reduced prices.

H. DIXON,

11 20 12 7 10 12 14 17 19 21 No. 21 S. EIGHTH St.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,

CHOICE GOODS,

At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
FOULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS,
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

BARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. BARGAINS.

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11-2stuth

A large discount to the trade.

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

1 14 tJ1

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS [splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1107 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL REDUCTION.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has still further REDUCED THE PRICES of his RICH DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, with a view of reducing the stock before January 1. Purchasers will do well to call, as the Goods are all SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, and will be sold MUCH LESS THAN COST.

Now is the time to buy a REAL INDIA SHAWL OR SCARF for a Christmas Gift. The prices are lower, and they will be sold at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction

GEORGE FRYER,

12 11 6t NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET

AND

NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

FIVE HUNDRED PIECES CALICOES AND DELAINES.

CHOICE SELECTIONS FOR

THE HOLIDAYS.

1½ cents for new Stylish Delaines.
Merrimac, Cocheco, and other good prints.
Merrimac Rich Chintzes for Wrappers.
Gay scarce Stripes Prints, yard or piece.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Of every Description, for Holiday Gifts.

Lace Collars, some good bargains.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, large stock.
Children's Scarlet, Blue, and Buff Gloves.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves full assortment.
Ladies' Cotton Hosiery, of all grades.
37½ cent Silk Scarfs, worth 75 cents.
25, 50, 75 cents, and $1·00 Silk Scarfs
Extra Rich Silk and other Ladies' Scarfs.

SHAWLS! CLOAKS!

Immense Stock Long Shawls $5·00 to $10·00, desirable, scarce, and extra good styles.
Ladies' Cloaks, for Holiday Presents.
Lyons Velvet Cloaks, ready made,
Velvet Cloaks, made to order. [9 7 stut

FANCY ARTICLES

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

From Auction at Low Prices.

To close a large Stock rapidly, we have marked them AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Storekeepers, Fair Committees, and others are invited to an examination.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

12 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212

LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.

REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2·25 up.
IMITATION " " 63 cents up.
LACE COLLARS from 38 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
4000 yards HAMBERG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS of elegant patterns 12 3 1m

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—

—Pointe Lace Hdkfs.
—Pointe Lace Collars and Setts.
—Thread Lace Veils.
—Real Val. Hdkfs. from $2·50.
—Emb'd Hdkfs, bargains.
—Gents' Hdkfs, very cheap.
—Valenciennes Setts, new designs.
—1200 Real Cluny Collars, at 50 cents.
—350 French Emb'd Setts, from 75 cents—about half the cost of importation. 12 12 1m

CLOAKS, ETC.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

Closing Out the Stock in our

Cloak and Dress Department.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

12 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

EVERY NEW STYLE.

HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

12 5 1m HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH

CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,

Put up in Neat Boxes suitable for Presents.

HAINES & LEEDS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,

No. 906 MARKET Street,

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FANCY BOXES AND GLACED FRUITS. 12 11 6t2p

CLOTHING.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST

CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 9 30 3m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,

SCARFS, TIES

MUFFLERS, GLOVES,

HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, his usual assortment of MERINO SILK, and WOOLLEN [12 2rp

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

WRAPPERS,

BREAKFAST JACKETS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

CRAVATS,

SCARFS,

GLOVES,

MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDERGARMENTS, ETC.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

12 11 tdsl 5p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BUILDING on the south side of Filbert street, above Seventh, owned and occupied by the College of Pharmacy. Apply to C. RICHARDSON,

12 14 3t* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,

No. 718 CHESNUT Street,

Would call attention to their Fine Assortment of

BRONZES,

FLEXIBLE DROP LIGHTS,

WITH STANDS,

PORCELAIN AND OTHER FINE SHADES,

All suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, [12 14 10trp